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PEONIES FOR PLEASURE



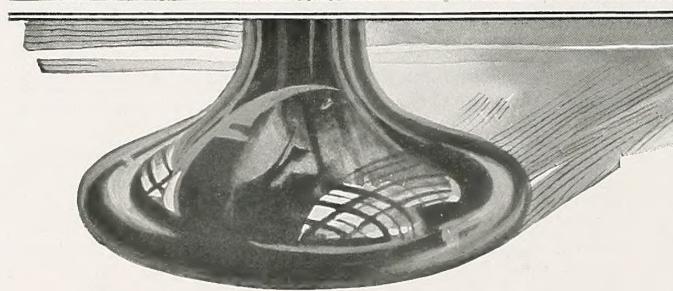
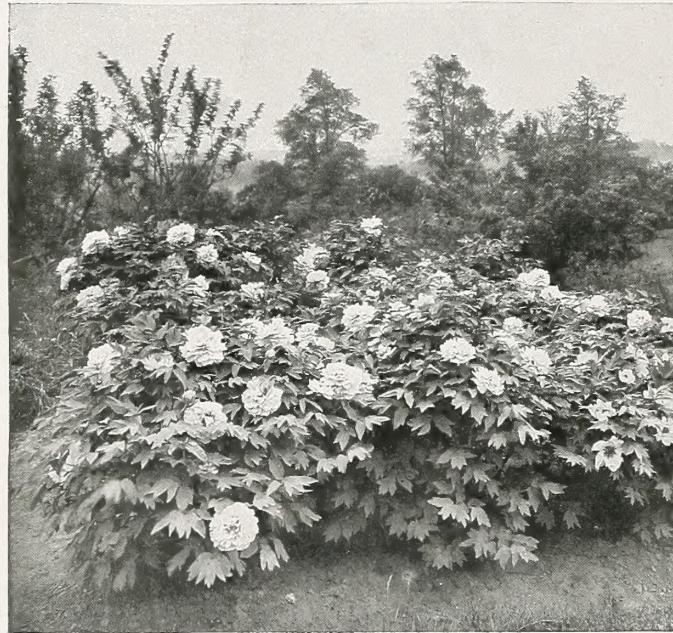
The Good & Reese Co.

LARGEST
ROSE GROWERS
IN THE WORLD



SPRINGFIELD
OHIO

NOTICE TO OUR CUSTOMERS



THIS CATALOG is not issued annually, but from time to time as required. We do, however, issue a price list each year. Be sure when you are ordering that your price list is of the current year.

All applicants and others to whom this booklet, "Peonies for Pleasure," is mailed will each year get this new price list. It will be mailed without their asking for it. If for any reason you fail to get your copy notify us at once. The price list for the current year is enclosed in this book.

Special Notice

The Peonies named herein are only offered for sale during the fall months of September, October and November. Should you desire Peonies in any other months than the three named, see our Spring Catalog for list of varieties with prices for winter or springtime planting. A copy will be sent to all applicants.

REMEMBER, when you need anything in the floral line in addition to Peonies, such as Roses of all kinds, Geraniums, Phlox, Ferns, Iris, Chrysanthemums, Carnations, Dahlias, Gladioli, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Begonias—in fact, anything in the way of flowers—always send to us, as we are headquarters. Catalog free. Write for it today.



A.B.M. CO.

FOREWORD

By JOHN M. GOOD

HIS TREATISE on the Peony is issued to create a more widely spread interest in this grand hardy perennial, by telling of its history, its culture and of its superlatively great beauty. To the average person—that is, to ninety-nine out of every one hundred flower lovers—the word Peony is fixed in their memories simply as a Red Peony or a White Peony or a Pink Peony, while the actual fact is that the Peony with very small outlay and attention on your part will reveal itself to you in such splendor that King Solomon nor the Queen of Sheba in all their grandeur could vie with the modern Peony in their magnificence. Indeed, a plantation of choice Peonies is a veritable paradise of loveliness and fragrance. Should this little booklet in a measure correct this false opinion that Peonies are a subject that may be dismissed by a passing thought, it will then have accomplished its mission and thus aid in the wider dissemination of this much neglected plant.

Some ten years ago the writer became interested in Peonies and it has been a pleasure to him to assemble the greatest collection of Peonies on this globe. By greatest we refer to quality and quantity; by quality as to the large number of choicest varieties; by quantity to the largest stocks of these varieties in the world. There are collections of Peonies that outdistance ours in number of varieties by many hundreds, but none that equal ours in the two points named of quality and the quantity of this quality. Our planting embraces some five hundred thousand roots, covering about thirty acres of ground. It has neither required a so-called Peony expert nor a Peony specialist to bring together this wonderful collection of Peonies, but rather a love for the flower with a will to work plus the necessary means to secure the stock desired.

An appreciation by Miss Jessie M. Good on seeing our fields of Peonies in June, 1909:

This spring I had the very great pleasure of visiting the Perennial Gardens of the Good & Reese Co., lying in a sheltered valley about eight miles from their greenhouses at Springfield, O., where this year a quarter of a million peony roots will be ready for market. About six hundred of the best known varieties are grown here, and each year sees many varieties tried out, and added to their list or discarded as their merits or demerits warrant.

When I first saw the peony field this spring there were by low computation fully one million blooms in sight; these blooms were largely on three-year-old plants, the period at which a peony after subdivision of the roots usually gives normal bloom. The bloom on these carefully cultivated peonies was a revelation. The Field of the Cloth of Gold was a tawdry hand-made affair compared to it. It was as if a softly tinted cloud had settled over the field, through which the fiery sun slanted its scarlet rays, while the delicious rose-like fragrance met you from afar. In one block, ten thousand *Festiva Maxima* was a mass of blooms that covered the field like snow; only when coming close could any foliage be discerned. This field, with *Festiva Maxima* in the foreground, is portrayed on the back cover page of this catalog, but photography can never give the color and perfume of these gorgeous blossoms. How large some of them were I dare not say, but a dozen of them made as heavy an armful as most women cared to carry. A convention was in progress in Springfield when the peony blooms were at their best, and several hundred were sent in to decorate the stage. It nearly broke up the convention; for when the delegates were convinced that the blooms were really peonies, and that they might be seen by the thousands at the field, every vehicle to be had was soon on the way to the peonies.

One delegate told me she felt as if she must fall on her knees at first sight of the field, "for I felt as if the heavens had opened and showed me a glimpse of the glories within."

Peony Nomenclature

The first obstacle and the most serious one of a few years ago in the collecting of Peonies was the almost interminable tangle that the nomenclature of the Peony had fallen into; this had occurred partly by premeditated forethought and partly by pardonable ignorance, if we may pardon ignorance. But thanks to the nomenclature committee of the American Peony Society, this confusion of Peony names has in large measure been eliminated, so that today the grower and dealer in Peonies may both be honest and enlightened if he so wills. There are a few snarls yet to untangle, but time will right them all. Let us hope this committee will be continued until everything along this line has been cleared up.

One Hundred Varieties

At one of the meetings of the American Peony Society it was suggested by some one that the attempt—mind you, the attempt—be made to discard from the list of Peonies until it should embrace as the maximum number one hundred varieties. This elimination to be secured by a rule of judging to be adopted by the society, and right there is where the judges ran smack into a stone wall and the attempt failed, as it should.

One of the very first decisions we arrived at in Peony culture was that for ourselves we could no more confine our list to one hundred varieties and be satisfied with same than the waves of the ocean could be kept back with a broom, and that for the very good reason that no one hundred or for that matter no two hundred varieties would or could embrace all the worth and charm of this flower. In the above opinion we are sustained by Professor Leon D. Batchelor, when in the latest American Peony Society bulletin issued by Cornell University he says in the introduction: "It is probably a conservative statement to say that the Peony interests of the country would be better off if about seventy-five per cent of the varieties were destroyed and future propagation made from the remaining twenty-five per cent of superior varieties." As there are about two thousand varieties of Peonies, say one thousand of them in commerce, to eliminate seventy-five per cent of them would leave at least two hundred and fifty sorts as desirable. We are not pleading for a long list of Peonies, but we contend that the merits of the Peony that should be perpetuated are not found in any one hundred varieties.

Six Points of Excellence

In judging a Peony the six points of excellence we demand are in their respective order as follows:

1. Time of Blooming.....	25 points
2. Sure Free Bloomers.....	25 points
3. Color	15 points
4. Form and Size.....	15 points
5. Vigorous Grower with Strong Stems.....	10 points
6. Fragrance	10 points
<hr/>	
	100

No Peony is admitted to the society of our collection unless it scores at least 75 per cent of the above points of excellence.

You ask why we place time of blooming first on the list. We answer, could we possess say a flower as fine as Festiva Maxima that bloomed one week earlier than that sort, then we would have the most valuable point possible in a Peony.

A Month of Peonies

Would you not rather have a month than a week of Peonies? Say by planting of whites, the early, early midseason, midseason, late midseason, late and very late, you could have a month of continuous enjoyment with the choicest blooms you ever beheld, would not that be preferable to one week of such bloom where you confined yourself to kinds that bloom at one and the same time? To illustrate, suppose you confine your planting of White Peonies to Festiva Maxima, you would have the best flower of that color blooming at that time, but after your Festiva Maxima has done blooming your neighbor who has planted with Festiva Maxima other choice white varieties that are just as handsome and grand as that variety will prolong her blooming season three weeks longer, would that not be much preferable to your plan? Do you get that? Let us repeat, for this is important, by planting a succession of the early, midseason and late varieties you can enjoy Peonies for one month instead of for only a week.

Describing Peonies

Another matter that has been discussed and that some decry is the using of adjectives in describing a Peony. Dear friends, that is where we shine, for we make the statement without fear of successful contradiction that no person on God's green footstool may convey to another their impression of a Peony flower without the use of adjectives and plenty of them. Try without their use to describe Monsieur Jules Elie with its enormous ball of loveliness before you, and you will be compelled to admit at once that it cannot be done. No, the stoicism of an Indian in describing Peonies will get you nowhere; so don't be an iceberg, but thaw out.

GOOD & REESE COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Neither inability to make rhyme; lack of sequence in thought; carelessness with the king's English, or absence of sentiment will bar us from using adjectives in describing Peonies. We step right in and air our muse; nobody has to read it unless desired and it gets it out of our system.

New Introductions

Many of the best Peonies have been introduced in recent years, being disseminated by those painstaking Frenchmen, M. Dessert and M. Lemoine. Mr. Kelway of England has added to this list, as well as our own countrymen, Mr. Pleas and Mr. Rosenfield, together with Mr. Blaauw, of Holland.

Nothing in the way of Peonies that had gone before equaled or approached such varieties as Alsace-Lorraine, Baroness Schroeder, E. G. Hill, Enchantress, Geramine Bigot, James Kelway, Jubilee, Karl Rosenfield, Lady Alexander Duff, La Fayette, La France, La Lorraine, Le Cygne, Madame Emilie Lemoine, Madam Jules Dessert, Monsieur Martin Cahuzac, President Taft, Sarah Bernhardt, Solange, Therese, etc.

These are necessarily higher in price than the older sorts, as they have been so recently sent out and the stock of them is very limited, but let us tell you that you will miss a large part of the charm of the Peony until you see these wonders of the floral creation. We could sell you fifty thousand Festiva Maxima or twenty-five thousand Marie Lemoine at prices quoted and be glad to do so, but we could not sell you one hundred of such varieties as Le Cygne, La France, Soulange, etc., for the reason they are not to be had at any price, and at the prices quoted for them we are not anxious to sell them. We make this assertion and will stand by same that the greatest creations in Peonies the world has ever known are the recent introductions of the growers named above.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and it is almost the invariable rule of visitors to our Peony fields, while in bloom, to make choice of these new varieties. We go to some length in this matter as some dealers endeavor to create the impression that most of the new Peonies are fakes; we want if possible to correct this impression, which is absolutely erroneous; should you shy at the price asked for the new Peonies you will offend no one. We have new varieties of Peonies offered to us as high as \$35.00 each wholesale. Many grand Peonies in this list are of medium price, due to the larger supply of roots. You will be pleased with every Peony offered, whether of high or low price.

Read what a heart full of praise says of the Peony.

The Lure of the Peony

Eulogy by C. S. HARRISON, of Nebraska, Written June, 1909.

If you should receive an announcement that you were to have a visit from thousands upon thousands of the best dressed and most beautiful visitors that ever came to earth you would naturally feel like taking a vacation and enjoying such delightful companionship. I am a busy man, but there is no resisting the lure of all this bewitching loveliness.

They have come, the advance guard, the great masses of dazzling splendor; the rear guard, strong, full orb'd and stately, will shortly bring up the last of the procession.

Who am I that I should have this army? An old man laid aside from professional work, broken in health. Yet I secured a somber piece of weedy ground and planted those unsightly bulbs gathered from various portions of Europe and America, and so secured this harvest of delight. Why should I be so highly honored and treated like a God? Thousands of the most gorgeous flowers are putting themselves on dress parade. They vie with each other to see which can make the most alluring and winsome appearance. Such a trousseau no bride ever wore.

Whence came all these tints of woven splendor which go into this rich carpet spread out before me? You have read of that Oriental Carpet of Gems, the wonder of the world, where rubies, emeralds, sapphires and diamonds, yea, all the unfading flowers of earth's under garden, are mingled in a fabric which shimmers, flashes and blazes in the sunshine. But that gem of gems cost millions. It is made of dead flowers which cannot breathe and which give out no fragrance. My garden of gems is alive. Its beauty does not last as long, but it is mine, and while it lasts I am a millionaire. All of these acres are my bouquet.

Whence did they derive these rich perfumes? The mingling of the rose and the violet, the pond lily and the heliotrope, the hinting of cinnamon and the spices. Up from the masses there rise viewless clouds of incense which float above and wander away in the distant air, then sweep earthward so that you wade in billows of aroma.

Whence came all this rich coloring—as if the tints had been taken from the sunsets and the mantles from the stars, all woven by deft and unseen fingers into these forms of entrancing loveliness?

Among the crimson what splendid flowers. There is stately Prince Imperial, further on is La Sublime and Louis Van Houtte and the showy Ville de Nancy.

Among the pinks the beautiful L'Esperance, the radiant Madame Geissler, Livingstone and a host of others.

There is Jeanne d'Arc with petals of gold and a center of snowy white, emblem of the fair soul of the war maiden, and in the heart of the flower, drops of blood as if the iron had entered her soul; and here is her daughter, Golden Harvest; stately Festiva Maxima rises like a queen in her snowy whiteness; Monsieur Dupont is a sturdy massive white with carmine sprinkled in the center; Couronne d'Or with heart of gold is one of the latest.

Among the somewhat variegated you find Faust, one of the most floriferous, overwhelmed with floods of bloom each year. But we cannot go into details when we have two hundred varieties all striving for recognition.

Reverently I stand in this imperial presence. Instinctively I say, "How precious are Thy thoughts unto me, O God; how great is the sum of them." All these radiant forms are the revelation of the love of the Father, interpreters of His thoughts, prophets of our own resplendent future.

My garden teaches this lesson. How much the Great Florist would do for His children if they would only give Him a chance. This was His opportunity and He took it. His oldest daughter, good Mother Nature, was on hand to work with me and evolve the plans of God. How much she would do for us if we would only help. What possibilities all around us. Above us Divine ideals waiting for a chance to alight and glorify the earth.

Come around to these rows. These plants are mine. I grew them from seed. See this lovely one with soft velvety petals of pink; see that one of purest white; look at that one robed in dazzling red with heart of gold. How happy and cheerful they look. They are mine. My eyes first saw them. * * * And back in the unknown are other masses of undiscovered loveliness waiting your beck and mine. Sometimes it seems as if they would break open the gates and flood us with a glory yet unseen.

Who would live in desolation when he might live in fairyland, where Nature and all her unseen forces will work day and night to lavish on him her choicest treasures? Plant in masses. Match God's great out-of-doors with abundance. Don't be stingy when a little will bring so much. Open all the gates and let the waiting beauty of an earthly elysium settle around you.

If you have only a small city lot, beautify that and give a kind Providence a chance to smile on you through the countenances of your flowers.

The Peony Beautiful

History and Development of This Wonderful and Magnificent Hardy Perennial.
By MISS JESSIE M. GOOD

With the exception of a few travelers, botanists, and amateur growers, all lovers of flowers, the only Peony known in America until about the middle of the nineteenth century was the old-fashioned double red one of our grandmothers' gardens. Today, after years of exploitation, when Peonies are mentioned, nine-tenths of the public recall this one sort only with its rank odor. Recall it, too, with an inherited prejudice, for owing to its ease of culture it was a favorite flower about the peasants' dooryards of Europe, and therefore the gentry called it coarse and common, admiration of which betrayed low taste.

But within the last one hundred and fifty years new varieties were introduced that have caused a vast change in the attitude of the public towards the Peony, and today it is accounted the most splendid flower in cultivation.

There are three distinct varieties of Peonies: Peony *Officinalis*, the old-fashioned sort spoken of above, formerly grew wild over southern Europe, and to it we owe its name, for it is the Paeony of Greek and Latin literature, and was named for Paeon, a physician of the Trojan war, who attributed his miraculous cures to the use of the Peony. Fable has it that Paeon, who was a pupil of Aesculapius, first received the Peony from Leto, the mother of Apollo. With this Peony Paeon cured the wounds Pluto received from Hercules; but the cure caused so much jealousy on the part of Aesculapius that he secretly caused the death of Paeon. Pluto, however, grateful for his cure, turned the physician into the flower which has since borne his name. For him, too, physicians were often called "Paeonii." The root was much used in medicine, and a piece of it worn about the neck preserved the wearer from enchantments. But, ah, today the Peony is weaving enchantments of its own more entralling than those of any Delphic priestess.

It is strange that with the exception of P. Browni, the only Peony as yet found in America, the P. *Officinalis* is found in southern Europe alone, while P. *Moutan* and P. *Albiflora* were found only in China and Siberia. However, the *Officinalis* Peonies of today are so improved in growth, form and color that they are esteemed most highly for their beauty and earliness. There are the three beautiful colors, red, white and pink.

Peony *Moutan*, or Tree Peony, as we commonly call it, has the most interesting history, and to Mr. Eliot Coit, formerly of the Horticultural Department of Cornell University, I am indebted for much of the material facts of this article, for possibly no man in America is so conversant with the history of the Peony in Europe and America as he.

The facts are as follows: "In 1656, by special permission and protection of the Chinese government, the Dutch East India Company sent an envoy through part of China. This envoy sent home the most glowing account of the Peony. His account is as follows: "In the province of Suchue, near to Chung King, grows a certain flower called Meutang (*Moutan*), in high esteem amongst them and therefore called 'King of Flowers.' It differs very little in quality from the European rose, but is much larger and spreads its leaves further abroad. It far surpasses the rose in beauty, but falls short in richness of scent. It has no thorns or prickles, is generally of a white color mingled with a little purple; yet there are some that are yellow and red. This flower grows upon a bush and is carefully cherished and planted in all gardens belonging to the Grandees, for one of their most cherished flowers."

Nothing was done towards bringing this plant to Europe until one hundred and thirty-five years later, when an Englishman, Sir Joseph Banks, reading the volume on China written by the envoy, became interested and instructed certain merchants trading at Canton to have specimens of the "*Moutang*" sent to him. Repeated attempts were made to bring a living plant to England, but owing to lack of knowledge in packing, and the length of time it took sailing vessels to make the journey, it was not until 1794, four years later, that he was successful in getting alive from China two living Tree Peonies. They proved all that the envoy had declared them to be, and other importations quickly followed.

In "Memoirs des Chinois," by the Missionaries, Paris, 1873, we are told that the *Moutan*, as we call it, had been the pride and glory of the Chinese for fourteen hundred years. They had developed between two and three hundred varieties, which they valued as much as did the Dutch their tulips. The finest specimens were sent to the emperor's garden, where it was prized for its great beauty and fragrance, for the Chinese florists had developed fragrance in the *Moutan*. We need not wonder at their enthusiasm, when we know that well grown specimens are in existence that are eight or nine feet high, bearing in a single season more than five hundred of their gigantic fragrant blooms.

As long ago as 536 A. D. the Chinese distinguished two kinds of Peonies: The Sho Yo, or common kind that modern florists usually call Chinensis in catalogs, and the Mow Tan (*Moutan*), or tree Peony. The splendid tree Peony was called Hwa Wang, "King of Flowers," and Sho Yo were called Hwa Seang, "King's Prime Ministers." Until about 600 A. D. the Peony was grown largely for its medicinal qualities, but about this date they were introduced as ornamental garden plants, and at once came into high favor. Soon after this a genealogical register was established by Gow Yang Sew, to record the qualities, parentage, and other characteristics of the kinds grown from seed; so that nearly twelve hundred years ago the Chinese had a register, while the American Peony Society is only ten years old, and is still compiling theirs. With the new colors being offered each season, this register or check list promises to be a long-continued task.

About 724 A. D. the Peony was introduced into Japan, where it at once attained high favor with that beauty-loving nation, a favor continued to this day. The Japanese call it Botan, and the root was largely grown for medicinal purposes, whole districts devoting themselves to its culture, while the country about Nara became famous for flowering plants, many selling as high as one hundred ounces of silver for a single plant.

P. *Albiflora* has a history similar to that of *Moutan*, for its importation followed so closely that of the tree Peony that no exact record of its introduction is known. It is the Peony that is destined to become the most popular flower in the world, the rose excepted. Like the hybrid perpetual roses, all Peonies bloom but once each year, but unlike the roses they are almost free from diseases. In its wild state it was a native of Siberia, growing to its northernmost confines, single, semi-double and fragrant.

Soon after its introduction to England its roots were taken to France, and there the real cultivation of the Peony began. Its habit of sporting into new colors, and the freedom with which it seeds, were taken advantage of. Climate, soil, high feeding, were all used to develop the plant, but cross-fertilization did more than all else to bring new varieties. The first Peonies from seed were raised and sold in France by M. Lemon, of Port St. Denis, in 1824. M. Jacques, gardener to King Louis Philip, originated some of the first of the fine varieties. His collection was inherited by his nephew, Victor Verdiere.

Other early French Peony enthusiasts were the Comte de Cussy, the Prince de Salm-Dyck and Modeste Guerin. Also M. Buyck, a Belgian amateur. M. Calot of Douai inherited the collection of the Comte de Cussy, which in turn passed into the hands of M. Crousse of Nancy. Then later it came into the possession of its present owner, M. Lemoine.

Other early Peony hybridists were M. Parmentier, Mayor of Enghien, Belgium, and the following Frenchmen: Delache, Delacourt-Verville, Donkelaer, Fouard, Gombault, Mechin, Miellez, Van Houtte. Some of our very best Peonies originated with these men. M. Dessert and M. Lemoine, of France, are today the leading originators of Peonies in the world.

Kelway of England has enriched Peonies for all time by such superb sorts as Baroness Schroeder, James Kelway, Princess Beatrice, etc. Mr. Blaauw, of Holland, added a grand variety very recently in President Taft.

Of Peonies originating in America, those by John Richardson, of Massachusetts, from 1857 to 1887, are the most prominent. His Dorchester Grandiflora, Milton Hill, etc., are of the finest varieties in existence. George Hollis, also of Massachusetts, and H. A. Teny, of Iowa, have sent out some good varieties, but unfortunately for us the labors of these three Peony growers are ended. Mrs. Pleas of Indiana, Mr. Rosenfield and the Rev. Harrison, both of Nebraska, also Mr. Shaylor of Massachusetts, are the only ones who have very recently added to our Peony lists in America.

In a monograph on the Peony written by Mr. J. Eliot Coit for Cornell University he gives seven most excellent reasons for the popularity of the Peony, as follows:

1. They are easy to grow; anyone can raise glorious Peonies with less trouble than it takes to grow roses.
2. Peonies well established are permanent features in the garden, or at least as permanent as is desirable.
3. Peonies are perfectly hardy wherever apples can be grown, passing through the most severe winters without injury, and very easily protected where not hardy.
4. The blooms are large, showy, of various forms and of all shades of color from white to purple, and even pale yellow.
5. Many of the new varieties are deliciously fragrant.
6. They are practically free from insects and disease. No spraying, dusting, or hand-picking of worms is necessary.
7. They are equally successful as a cut flower and for artistic landscape effects.

Classification

The Peony Albiflora or Chinensis, as it is more commonly catalogued, has by the American Peony Society been divided into eight types as follows:

SINGLE—Those with a single row of wide guards, and a center of yellow pollen-bearing stamens.

SEMI-DOUBLE—Those with several rows of wide petals, and a center of stamens, and partially transformed petaloids. Many of the reds are of this type.

JAPANESE—These have wide guards the same as the Singles, but with the stamens and anthers greatly enlarged into narrow, thick petaloids of various colors, tipped with vestiges of the yellow anthers without pollen.

ANEMONE—A step further in the process of doubling, with the stamens all transformed into short narrow petals, forming a round cushion in the center of the flower.

CROWN—In this type wide petals are developed in the center of the flower, forming a high crown with the narrow, short petals forming a ring or collar around it. Often the crown and guards are one color, and the collar another or lighter shade.

BOMB—The next step in which all the center petals are uniformly wide approaching the guards, but distinctly differentiated from them, forming a globe-shaped center without collar or crown.

SEMI-ROSE—Flowers in which the petals are all uniformly wide, but are loosely built, with a few pollen-bearing stamens visible or nearly concealed.

ROSE—The process of doubling is completed, all stamens fully transformed into evenly arranged wide petaloids, similar to the guards, forming a perfect rose-shaped bloom.

The Modern Double Herbaceous Peony

(*Paeonia Herbacea Sinensis*)

By JOHN M. GOOD

About Its Culture, Soil, Drainage

The Peony is of such easy culture that it is not at all particular like most plants as to the soil; they will grow in rich, in poor, in clay, in sand and in black soil and thrive in all of them. We prefer a sandy loam such as we have here in the fertile lands of the great Miami Valley of Ohio. Prepare your ground by digging at least two feet deep; your beds should be well drained so that all surplus water gets away quickly; Peonies will not stand wet feet.



Marie Jacquin (See page 18)

Fertilizers

This is the particular part about Peony culture. If there is one thing that a Peony dislikes more than another, it is to have manure come in direct contact with its roots; it causes disease. To avoid this we never use the land to plant Peonies soon after manure has been applied, until a couple of years have elapsed, giving the manure time to become disintegrated and thoroughly incorporated with the soil; neither do we cover the Peonies with manure during the winter as some do, for the reason that the stem of the Peony is hollow and by covering them the substance of the covering by rain and melting snow is carried down to the heart of the plant and the manure water will play havoc by almost annihilating your roots. You then ask how we fertilize. By turning under a crop or two of cow peas and rye before planting and after planting to use any kind of stable manure between the rows, care being taken to avoid getting it near the stems of the plant. This is usually applied during early winter, but may be applied at any season of the year, avoiding of course the blooming season. Ama-



Snow Wheel (See page 21)

buildings, for remember after the Peony is done blooming the plant itself is desirable for foliage effect. Simply cut away the seed pods and trim in the few tips of branches that may be longer than the others so as to make a uniform hedge. Planted to border a walk Peonies are pretty. Where you plant Peonies in beds set at least $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart each way; where planted in rows as for hedge effect plant two feet apart; setting the eyes in the ground three inches below the surface. A covering of forest leaves held in place by evergreen boughs or other weight to keep the leaves from blowing away will be found very beneficial during the severe cold weather of winter. Peony roots are perfectly hardy; this covering keeps them from being lifted out of their places by frost. Do not apply this covering until the ground is frozen. Remove after hard freezing in the early spring. It's the freezing and thawing that do the damage. Freezing the roots does no damage, but when they are out the roots are lifted up to a certain degree. Keep repeating this operation and you will find your roots on top of the ground. This is a good time to apply fertilizer, taking care to keep the manure clear of the stems. Cover the stems with some other substance, such as leaves, etc. The manure acts as a protection and at the same time supplies the necessary fertilizer.

Peonies as Cut Flowers

If Peonies are to be used as cut flowers they should be cut just as the color begins to show, never by any means allow the flowers to open on the plant. After cutting, if to be used at once place the stems in water and set in the shade away from the wind; should you desire to keep the flowers some time, then after cutting as above in the bud keep them away from all water, lay them down in a cool dry cellar and twenty-four hours before you wish to use them give the stems a fresh cut and place the stems in water. Keep them in a cool room and you will find they will open up into the most glorious flowers. Never mind how wilted they are. You will exclaim they are no good, but follow directions and see results; you will have much finer flowers than the pickled flowers from cold storage that the florist supplies. Always water the ground in the beds of late flowering Peonies. Usually we have a dry spell during the middle or last of June. You will be well repaid for your trouble.

Flowers for Exhibition

The largest flowers for exhibition are obtained in the following manner: The plant should be at least five years old, eight years old would be better. After the shoots appear in the spring select one, two or three of the stronger ones and nip all the others to the ground. This will cause the entire strength of the plant to center in the stems you allow to remain. Then as the buds appear pinch out all but the crown or terminal bud on each stem; this crown bud may always be distinguished by its coming on the end of the main stalk. The buds that come on the smaller side shoots or branches are called lateral buds; these lateral buds are the ones to pinch. This has the effect of throwing all the strength of this one stalk into this lone flower.

The size of the flower as well as the color is helped by giving liquid manure once a week just

teurs may apply all their fertilizer in the form of manure after planting as stated here and be assured of grand results.

Planting Time, Where and How

Peonies may be planted any time the ground is in condition to work from September 1st till March 15th. In Ohio we prefer September, October and November for two reasons: usually the ground is in better condition to work during these months, and it saves storing and caring for them during the winter time; then again Peonies can be sold cheaper in the fall time as the expense of storage is avoided.

Peonies may be planted effectively in several positions; in beds by themselves, as a background to plantings of other perennial borders, as a foreground for shrubbery groups or borders, in single rows indeed they make a delightful hedge effect where one sort is planted, so the hedge blooms all at one time. This hedge makes a fine effect when used as division lines between city lots or to act as a screen along alleyways or unsightly fences or

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as the buds begin to form. Get a barrel that holds water, fill with stable manure and pour on water till barrel is full; let it stand a few days and apply the liquid once a week to the ground immediately around your Peony roots.

The Best Colored Flowers for exhibition are cut in the bud state just as they begin to show color, and are opened in a cool room by placing the stems in water. The reason for this: The sunlight affects a Peony flower the instant it strikes it by changing the color. While in all these varying changes of the Peony flower as the sun shines on it there is no flower more beautiful, yet you get the true color of the flower as developed in the shade. To get this color effect in the open ground, shade your plants with cheese cloth held about four feet above them. This should be supplied just as they show color in the buds. Some tie paper sacks over the buds. One by experimenting soon finds out the proper stage to cut the buds so as to develop them in water. The fewer petals a flower has, the tighter the bud may be cut. A safe rule is when

they first show color they are practically in the tight bud stage, but ready to open. Always give your flower stems a fresh cut each day, also fresh water. The stem of a Peony flower is woody, with a center of pith; make a long cut into the pith so it will take up water faster. There is a waxy substance that seals up the end of flower stems; by giving a fresh cut this is done away with.



Marie Lemoine (See page 18)

A Month of Peonies, or How to Select Varieties

The time the Peony blooms for the average person is one week, for the reason that their selection of varieties embraces kinds that bloom at one and the same time. No Peony grower that we know of has gone into this important subject, to our mind the most important of all in Peony culture. We here append a list of the different colors kept separate that will supply you the choicest of bloom that you may fairly revel in for a month.

A Month of White Peonies

Candidissima
Festiva Maxima
Duchesse de Nemours
James Kelway

Duke of Wellington
Couronne d'Or
Madame de Verneville
Avalanche.

Madame Emile Lemoine
Marie Lemoine
Mireille
Enchantress

A Month of Pink Peonies

Umbellata Rosea
Edulis Superba
Monsieur Jules Elie
Madame Ducel

Gigantea
Claire Dubois
Madame Forel
Model of Perfection

Mathilde de Roseneck
Livingstone
Sarah Bernhardt
Grandiflora

A Month of Light Pink Peonies

Officinalis Rosea Superba
Eugenie Verdier
Marie Stuart
Princess Beatrice
Floral Treasure

Mademoiselle Leonie Calot
Marguerite Gerard
La Perle
Albert Crousse

L'Indispensable
Charlemagne
Baroness Schroeder
Dorchester

A Month of Red Peonies

Officinalis Rubra Plena
L'Eclatante
Felix Crousse
Augustin d'Hour
Berlioz

Meissonier
Monsieur Krelage
Madame Bucquet
Dr. Boisduval

Masterpiece
Monsieur Martin Cahuzac
Adolph Rousseau
Rubra Superba

Remember that these lists may be repeated in most cases by other choice varieties and that you do not need to confine yourselves to these varieties alone to make up your month of Peony bloom. Remember when planting Peonies, do not be stingy, but plant liberally and your reward will be commensurate.



Sir Madho Singh (See page 21)

2nd Size, One-Year Roots—This is a 1st size divided root of two to five eyes planted and grown for one year, then dug and sold you as it comes from the ground. This is a most desirable size and is well worth the additional price asked for it. You simply for the difference in cost between this size and 1st size save one year in time. This size will throw more bloom the first year from planting than the 1st size. This is the popular size.

3rd Size, Two-Year Roots—This is the 2nd size left in the ground one year longer and sold you as it comes from the soil. This size you gain two years time.

4th Size, Three-Year Roots—This is the 3rd size left in the ground one year longer and sold you as it comes from the soil. This size you gain three years of time.

Our aim is to always give value for the money entrusted to us for Peonies, and the fact that our Peony sales have reached the enormous amount they have, running into the hundreds of thousands each season, should be proof that we are amply satisfying our customers.

OUR GUARANTEE—We guarantee our Peonies true to name and will cheerfully replace any that prove to be otherwise after they have reached their normal blooming period.

Size of Roots

The size of Peony roots varies as to variety, some sorts making strong roots with few eyes, while others make smaller roots with eyes in plenty, and then again this rule will be reversed. Some varieties do not throw normal bloom after division inside of two years, then again other varieties will throw grand flowers first year from division. We have seen as fine flowers on Monsieur Jules Elie at one year from division as we have at three years, but not as many of them per plant.

The newer varieties that are scarce, the smaller the roots sent regardless of price.

We grade our roots as follows:

1st Size, Divided Roots—This is a root divided until it has from two to five eyes. This is the size we always plant and we recommend this for general planting, both as to the desirability of its low cost and the results obtained. Many varieties throw normal flowers the first year from planting.



Peony Borders make the Home Grounds Beautiful

Alphabetical List of Peonies

The name and year in parentheses following the variety is that of the originator and the year in which it was disseminated. Following this the type of flower (see page 5) is given with time of blooming.

Important The prices of the Peonies here listed are given in a price list enclosed in this booklet. As these prices will vary somewhat from year to year, be sure you have the price list for the current year in which you are ordering.

Doubly Important

The Peonies we name in this catalog are only offered for sale during the months of September, October and November. After this month see our current Spring Catalog for the succeeding year for Peonies we offer for sale in the springtime.

Patrons may order by the number preceding the name of each variety if they so desire, as our field labels run by number and not by name, but mistakes are less liable to occur if you order both by number and name. We would prefer you to do so, letting the name follow the number as here shown.

68—**ACHILLE** (Calot, 1855). Rose type, midseason. Fine large five-inch bloom on three-foot stem, very floriferous in clusters. Opens light pearl or shell-pink, finishing delicate blush or lilac-white with an occasional creamy-white spot. The flower in its make-up and color somewhat resembles an immense Carnation. The foliage is crumpled like the foliage of an Ardisia. Fragrant. An excellent variety for all purposes.

262—**ADMIRAL DEWEY** (Hollis, 1903). Bomb type, midseason. Very large light built flower. Color a delicate rose-pink shaded heliotrope. Extra.

81—**ADOLPHE ROUSSEAU** (Dessert & Mechlin, 1890). Semi-double type. Early midseason. Very large dark velvety red with garnet hues and a distinct metallic reflex; one of the darkest and a very brilliant color. The petals are very large and shell-like, ideal habit with tall stiff stems keeping well when cut; dark foliage veined red, one of the best reds for landscape effect. Extra fine.

144—**AGIDA** (Origin unknown). Semi-double type, midseason. If the color of this Peony was not so bright and attractive we would have discarded it long ago. A grand bright showy red in contradistinction to the purplish-crimsons that are so prevalent among red Peonies. A row of this variety can be distinguished easily among the other reds by its scarlet appearance. In fact it might well be called a scarlet color. Very bright, gay and showy; free bloomer.

13—**AGNES MARY KELWAY**—(Kelway, 1890). Crown type, early midseason. Deep violet-rose guard petals enclosing a thick collar of narrow cream-white petals. Within this collar a crown of same color as guards. Very free bloomer in clusters; fragrant; tall and vigorous grower, an exceptionally striking and handsome tricolor variety.

146—**ALBA SULFUREA** (Calot, 1860). Bomb type; midseason. Very large globular compact bloom, color creamy-white; center slightly flecked red; stigmas red. Tall, erect grower, distinct from Sulfurea, which has cream-white stigmas. For cut bloom and landscape work this variety is fine.

141—**ALBATRE** (Crousse, 1885). Rose type; midseason. Albatre in our estimation is one of the finest Peonies grown; large convex bloom of perfect pyramidal form; color milk-white with cream colored center; has ruby colored markings of rare delicacy and beauty on some of its petals. A superb Peony. None better.

12—**ALBERT CROUSSE** (Crousse, 1893). Bomb type; late. Immense, very full convex bloom, as perfect in outline and contour as a Show or Fancy Dahlia flower, so perfect in shape is it that from stem to stem it forms a perfect ball. The petals are imbricated like a Carnation

and overlap each other. The color is as wonderful as its form, and is best described as an even delicate sea-shell pink without fleck or markings whatsoever; indeed it is rather a tint than a color or shade; in this regard it is indeed remarkable and unapproachable by any other variety. Scores easily the six points of excellence. Our stock of this variety, some four thousand plants (we have good reason to believe) exceeds in number that held commercially by all the other growers in the world.

217—**ALEXANDER DUMAS** (Guerin, 1862). Crown type; early. Lively brilliant pink crown interspersed with white, salmon and chamois; creamy-white collar of narrow petals mingled with the wide central petals. Exceptionally floriferous. A very pretty pleasing multi-colored sort, one of the best for massing and an excellent keeper after being cut. One of the earliest of the Chinensis type to bloom.



Albert Crousse.



Asa Gray.

- 231—ALEXANDRIANA (Calot, 1856). Rose type; early. Very large and full; color light violet-rose shaded white and salmon. Very strong upright grower and free bloomer. Extra fine.
- 218—ALICE DE JULVECOURT (Pele, 1857). Crown type; midseason. One of the freest and best landscape sorts. Large double flowers of globular form. Guards and center lilac-white, prominently flecked with crimson. Collar a creamy-white; fragrant, dwarf and free.
- 163—ALSACE LORRAINE (Lemoine, 1906). Semi-rose type; late midseason. Evidently has La France blood in it, having the same habit of growth as that famous variety; growth erect, upright, with the foliage standing off in a marked way from the plant. Very large imbricated flowers in clusters. The petals are pronouncedly pointed, and the center petals are arranged like a water lily. The color is a rich creamy-white, center of the flower delicately tinted brownish-yellow or Havana brown; is best described as a fried butter color of a peculiar reddish-brown. A very striking shade, unlike any other Peony we know except Claude Gelee and Solange. A most attractive flower. Extra fine. Easily scores the six points of excellence. Not more than one plant sold to any one customer.
- 227—AMBROISE VERSCHAFFELT (Parmentier, 1850). Rose type; late. Well made compact, globular bloom with cup-like center. Central petals slightly wider than those of collar. Extreme center of bloom a mass of short narrow petals. Color fades only slightly in the sun. Uniform deep purple amaranth color throughout the bloom with shades of magenta. Fine for landscape work and good cut-flower variety.
- 35—AMERICAN BEAUTY. See Meissonier.
- 98—ANDRE LAURIES (Crousse, 1881). Rose type; very late. The variety usually sold under this name is Fragrans. Very dense compact globular bloom of the largest size. Color dark tyrian-rose or solferino-red shading deeper in the center with red reflex; guards same color, occasionally splashed with green, center mottled with white. An all-around good Peony.
- 37—ANEMONEFLORA RUBRA (Guerin, 1854). Anemone type; midseason. Deep brilliant tyrian-rose, carpels dark crimson. Strong, tall, free bloomer in clusters. A good variety.
- 195—ARMANDINE MECHIN (Mechin, 1880). Semi-rose type; late midseason. Large full blooms in clusters; very brilliant. Clear amaranth. Strong growing habit and free bloomer.
- 264—ARMAND ROUSSEAU (Dessert & Mechin, 1903). Semi-double type; midseason. Very pretty cup-shaped bloom; double row of guard petals, round and very regular, those of the center fringed and mixed with golden stamens. Clear carmine-purple color; very bright silvery reflex.
- 102—ASA GRAY (Crousse, 1886). Semi-rose type; midseason. From the formation of the flower it is designated as a double-decker. Very large, full imbricated bloom; guard petals salmon-flesh, center of bloom very full and perfectly formed; color delicate lilac plenteously sprinkled with minute dots of deeper lilac. Striking, imposing and beautiful. Here is a flower you want to linger over. No Peony produces more bloom year in and year out than does Asa Gray. Fragrant and distinct. This variety at a local flower show swept the boards.
- 84—ATROSANGUINEA (Calot, 1850). Semi-double; midseason. A marvelous flower of globular form. Color brilliant rosy-magenta, outer guards streaked with white. Strong, vigorous grower with spreading habit; free bloomer. Often sold as Delachei, Edouard Andre, or Rubra Triumphans.
- 23—AUGUSTE LEMONIER (Calot, 1865). Anemone type; midseason. Superb brilliant red with velvety finish; fragrant. One of the very best reds for hedge effect or for landscape work where color effect is desired. Many who saw this superb variety in our nurseries in bloom in June were highly impressed with its beauty and great value.
- 226—AUGUST VAN GEERT (Parmentier, 1850). Semi-double type; midseason. Rich shade of blood-red or garnet tinted with amaranth. Large, fine and desirable.
- 170—AUGUST VILLAUME (Crousse, 1895). Rose type; late. Enormous full round blooms with closely set large petals; indeed the petals are unusually large for a Peony. A uniform color throughout the entire flower of rich violet-rose. Very fragrant. A Peony when well done is one of the very fetching sorts. This and all late sorts need watering to properly develop them.
- 228—AUGUSTIN d'HOUR (Calot, 1867). (Syn. Marechal MacMahon.) Bomb type; midseason. Extremely large, showy, perfectly built bloom; primary petals narrow and built up close and high. Color very deep, rich, brilliant solferino-red with slight silvery reflex; the largest of all red Peonies. Indispensable. This is as high class a Peony in its way as Felix Crousse, although they are entirely distinct and in no way conflict. It is a taller grower and larger flower than Felix Crousse.
- 17—AURORE (Dessert, 1904). Semi-rose type; late. Extra large, flat, loose bloom. Color lilac-white with collar of milk-white flecked with crimson, guards prominently flecked carmine. The very center of the bloom is of the same shade as the guards. Fragrant. Superb.
- 132—AVALANCHE (Crousse, 1886). Crown type; late midseason. It has taken some people a number of years to tumble to the fact that this is a first-class Peony. This magnificent variety opens like a rose bud. Color pure snow-white, with a few delicate penicillings of carmine on the edge of the central petals; very waxy and chaste; fragrant. One of the most superb Peonies, in fact it is unsurpassed by any other white Peony. Avalanche is much confused with Albatre, and we take issue with the nomenclature committee of the American Peony Society as to Albatre being the better flower.
- 279—BARONESS SCHROEDER (Kelway, 1889). Rose type; late. Taken all around this is one of the finest Peonies in existence. You may pick three flowers and one of them will have a delicate, faint, lingering reflex of gold in the center, the next may have the center suffused with heliotrope, and the next a pinkish glow, the whole flower giving the impression of a huge pyramid of baby-pink fading away to purest white. Its immense flowers of great substance with high chalice-shaped center are freely produced, lasting a long time. It is as sweet as the rose, and in form and outline, surpassing any of the rose family. It is ethereally beautiful without. So fluffy and spirit-like it seems as if it might float away. A great Peony. Easily scores the six points of excellence.

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85—BAYADERE (Lemoine, 1910). Rose type; midseason. Lemoine's later Peony productions all seem to have a common parentage. This is shown in their admirable habit of growth, which is quite pronounced, being strong, sturdy and erect, bearing their large bloom upright accompanied with grand foliage. Those acquainted with the variety *Le Cygne* will understand what we mean. Bayadere has large flowers produced freely, pure white in color. A gorgeous variety.

76—BEAUTY'S MASK (Hollis, 1904). Crown type; late. Very large compact flower of clear blush-white tinted lilac, guards clear lilac, collar lighter than guards, mixed with creamy-yellow petaloids, giving it a distinct appearance. Fragrant and fine.

77—BELISAIRE (Lemoine, 1901). Semi-rose type; midseason. Large globular flowers of great beauty. Color delicate lilac splashed with minute dots of deeper lilac, guards and center of flower flecked crimson. Tall, strong grower. A gay variety.

66—BERANGER (Dessert, 1895). Rose type; very late. Fine bud. Form of bloom very flat, imbricated and compact. Color clear violet-rose, guards clear rose, collar same as guards, center brighter; fragrance superb. A fine Peony.

2—BERLIOZ (Crousse, 1886). Rose type; late midseason. Enormous full globular imbricated bloom, bright currant-red. Center tinted rose and shaded with amaranth. As the flower ages and becomes fully finished each petal is distinctly tipped silver, say to one-half of its length. This characteristic is quite pronounced and makes it on this account a really phenomenal variety. It is extremely showy and fine, and probably attracts more attention from visitors to our fields while in bloom than any other variety.

222—BLANCHE CIRE (Origin unknown). Semi-rose type; early. A variety catalogued first by M. Dessert, of France, in 1908, the origin of which is unknown. Translated, *Blanche Cire* is "Wax White." Pretty glossy wax-white buds with sulphur-yellow center with a greenish reflex. The leading variety in the Paris cut flower markets.

118—BOULE DE NEIGE (Calot, 1862). Semi-rose type; early midseason. Translated is "Ball of Snow." Large, cup-shaped full bloom of good substance and perfect form. Color milk-white with sulphur center, both guards and center prominently flecked crimson. Erect, tall grower; fine cut flower variety; follows *Festiva Maxima*, and is often sold for that variety. They are, however, easily distinguished, as *Ball of Snow* shows some stamens through the flower, while *Festiva Maxima* never does.

90—CAMILLE CALOT (Calot, 1858). Rose type; early. Large blush guards with high, full center. Color bright rosy flesh-pink or violet-rose. A grand fragrant pink Peony.

11—CANARI (Guerin, 1861). Bomb type; midseason. Primary petals white flushed delicate pink, changing to pure white with deep primrose-yellow center. Collar next to guards white; a large bloom on tall stems; richly fragrant. One of the freest blooming Peonies.

142—CANDIDISSIMA (Calot, 1856). Rose type; early. An attractive Peony. Guard petals creamy-white, center sulphur-yellow, delicately tinted flesh with a light green heart. Very chaste and refined. Strong grower, free bloomer, with great big flowers; blooms a couple of days ahead of *Festiva Maxima*. A hummer.

265—CARMEN (Lemoine, 1898). Semi-rose type; midseason. Very large, full, double flowers of Hydrangea-pink, center flecked crimson, this color sprinkled with fine dots like Asa Gray. Tall, erect, healthy grower.

187—CARNEA ELEGANS (Calot, 1860). Crown type; midseason. Perfect shaped pretty flowers, broad petals, clear flesh color with glossy reflex mixed with small yellow petals. Extra fine bloomer.

34—CHARLEMAGNE (Crousse, 1880). Rose type; late. Very double, large globular flowers; color lilac white with a deeper salmon-pink center. A free bloomer with pleasant fragrance. Buds of this variety are so crowded with petals that they develop so slowly that in warm rainy weather they are liable to become waterlogged. When well done there is no more beautiful Peony.



Avalanche.

87—CHARLES VERDIER (Origin unknown). Rose type; late. Large, flat double flower; very dark solferino-red; fragrant.

127—CLAIRE DUBOIS (Crousse, 1886). Rose type; late midseason. Very large, double, globular flowers; convex and tufted; petals incurved and laciniated, overlapping each other in a charming effect; color rich, clear satiny-pink with glossy reflex. Has the beautiful silvery sheen in a pronounced way seen in that wonderful variety *Monsieur Jules Elie*. A gem of the first water. Some describe this as a glorified *Monsieur Jules Elie*. How it is possible for anyone to be stoical enough to write a description of *Claire Dubois* without using a few adjectives is beyond our comprehension. You cannot say too much in her praise. Say all you can and then you have left something unsaid.

184—CLAUDE GELLEE (Lemoine, 1904). Rose type; late. A dwarf blooming creamy-white shaded with Havana-brown with an occasional faint crimson fleck on center petals. Exquisite fragrance. Not more than one of this variety will be sold to any one customer.

89—CLEMENTINE GILLOT (Crousse, 1885). Crown type; late. Large double flowers of great beauty; color a uniform shade of light tyrian-rose. Strong, erect, tall grower; very good.

59—COMMODORE DEWEY (Terry, 1899). Bomb type; midseason. This is a grand red Peony of strong, vigorous growth. Blooms are exceedingly large and double. Color deep dark crimson.

88—COMTE DE GOMER (Calot, 1868). Rose type; late. Very large flowers, crimson tinged silvery-mauve with purple cast. Extra.

237—COQUELIN (Dessert, 1905). Semi-double type; early. Large glorious bloom of perfect cup-shaped form, petals imbricated, bright tyrian-rose becoming distinctly silver tipped. Very rare.

128—COURONNE d'OR (Calot, 1873). Semi-rose type; late midseason. This is the famous Crown of Gold. Immense, very full, imbricated ball-shaped bloom. Solid and compactly built from edge to center. Color snow-white reflecting golden-yellow stamens that show through the petals when looking at the flower from the side. These stamens light up the whole flower with a glow that is simply indescribable and which suggests the name "Crown of Gold." Delicate carmine pencilings on edges of a few central petals. Incomparably lovely and one of the very choicest and best Peonies in cultivation. An enthusiast on seeing this variety blooming in our fields exclaimed, "Why, Crown of Gold is *Festiva Maxima* dressed up in her wedding clothes." In our opinion the attainment of perfection in the Peony.



Baroness Schroeder (See page 10).

- 128—**CROWN OF GOLD.** See 128, Couronne d'Or.
- 233—**CURIOSITY** (Dessert and Mechen, 1886). Anemone type; midseason. Large globular blooms that are very attractive. Color violet-red, the narrow central petals tipped yellow. Tall grower; fragrant.
- 155—**CY THERE** (Calot, 1856). Bomb type; midseason. This is a charming white Peony of the style of Canari, the center petals edged carmine. Some claim it to be the same as Madame Coste (Calot, 1873). How this claim can be substantiated is beyond our comprehension. It is evident that such parties have their wires crossed and have only the one variety of Peony, but under two names. Calot sent them both out, one as a white and one as a pink.
- 157—**DE CANDOLLE** (Crousse, 1880). Rose type; late midseason. Very large, imbricated, full cup-shaped bloom; currant-red shaded with vivid amaranth. A novel and attractive color, blooming in clusters. One of the most effective landscape varieties.
- 79—**DECORATION DAY PEONY.** See 79, Edulis Superba.
- 53—**DELACHEI** (Delache, 1856). Rose type; late midseason. Deep rich amaranthine-purple with a crimson reflex. A strong grower and a free bloomer. One of the most remarkable of the dark Peonies.
- 83—**DISTINCTION** (Dessert, 1895). Anemone type; midseason. Large, cup-shaped bloom; broad guard petals. Collar of clear violet-red, very narrow center petals; fibrillated and striated with golden lines.
- 201—**DOCTOR ANDRY** (Calot, 1864). Rose type; midseason. A grand Peony that is very showy; makes extraordinary strong bushes. Color purplish-violet red. Extra good.
- 119—**DOCTOR BOISDUVAL** (Guerin, 1850). Rose type; late midseason. The largest of all dark red Peony flowers, of regular, fine form, with large rounded petals. A row or even a single plant of this Peony is conspicuous among the reds across a field for its brilliant, dark maroon coloring. Simply dazzling; nothing finer in all dark red varieties. It's a race between Dr. Boisduval and Felix Crousse as to which is the better Peony, although they in no way conflict, Dr. Boisduval being much darker than Felix Crousse. Dessert, in his manuscript on the Peony, says: "Doctor Boisduval (Guerin) is like Delachei." If this is true, then Dr. Boisduval claims precedence, it being sent out in 1850, while Delachei was not disseminated until 1856.
- 28—**DOCTOR BRETONNEAU** (Verdier, 1854). Bomb type; early midseason. This Doctor has been masquerading for a number of years under the name of Lady Leonora Bramwell. This is a charming, large, full and exceedingly fragrant flower of perfect symmetrical form. The color is delicate silvery-rose with lively pink center; petals tipped creamy white with an occasional crimson fleck. In many localities is grown largely for cut flowers.
- 52—**DOCTOR CAILLOT** (Verdier, 1856). (Syn. Thurlow's Double Red.) Semi-rose type; midseason. A grand flower, coming in large clusters; rich, fiery amaranthine-red. We doubt if there is a finer general purpose red. It will surprise you. Very free bloomer.
- 97—**DORCHESTER** (Richardson, 1870). Rose type; very late. This is an extremely valuable Peony for several reasons. First, it is an upright, shapely growing plant. Second, the color is a delicate Hydrangea-pink or salmon-pink, a color that is very rare in Peonies. Third, it blooms very late, thus extending the time at which we may enjoy the Peony fully a week. A gem.
- 41—**DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS** (Calot, 1856). (Syn. Mrs. Gwyn Lewis and Snowball.) Crown type; early. Blooms several days after Festiva Maxima. Superb, cup-shaped, sulphur-white flowers with greenish reflex that lights up the entire flower; gradually changes to a pure snow-white without spot or blemish. In all Peonies there is nothing so exquisitely chaste and beautiful as this variety in the half open bud state. In growth it is entirely distinct, being upright and branching. Certainly a grand Peony. Fragrant.
- 316—**DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE** (Kelway, 1896). Rose type; late. Extra large compact flat bloom, solferino-red, narrow fringed petals intermingled with the wide petals; color effect uniform deep rose. Tall strong grower, fragrant, distinct and beautiful.
- 22—**DUKE OF WELLINGTON** (Calot, 1859). Bomb type; late midseason. If it were not for the fact that comparisons are odious, we would make the statement and without fear of successful contradiction that there is no variety of white Peonies that has so many points of excellence as this same old Duke of Wellington. A vigorous, tall growing plant with stems sufficiently strong to stand upright. Flowers of enormous size, really gigantic, pyramidal in shape, with high built center. Two rows of large broad guards of pure snow-white, center of flower sulphur-white, free and fragrant; an ideal cut flower.
- 180—**EDMUND ABOUT** (Crousse, 1885). Rose type; late midseason. Large double globular form, delicate Hydrangea-pink with lilac shades deepening in the center, which is often prominently flecked with crimson; buds borne in clusters. Fine fragrance.
- 79—**EDULIS SUPERBA** (Lemon, 1824). Crown type; very early. This might well be called the Decoration Day Peony, for in all the years we have been growing this flower it has never failed to be in full bloom for May 30th. Our field of thirty thousand plants is a sight never to be forgotten when seen on that date. A most beautiful bright clear mauve-pink with silvery reflex that under good culture measure from seven to eight inches across. This is really one of the most valuable Peonies we possess.
- 219—**EDWIN BOOTH** (Hollis, 1905). Bomb type; midseason. Very large double bloom of a uniform velvety crimson color, shaded with maroon.
- 115—**EDWIN FORREST** (Hollis, 1906). Semi-rose type; late midseason. Large convex-shaped flower; very full and double. Color light solferino-red with silvery reflex.
- 164—**E. G. HILL** (Lemoine, 1906). Semi-rose type; early midseason. Very strong upright grower with stiff, straight stems that never fall over; petals are evenly shaped one like the other, opening horizontally into a gigantic flat flower, markedly distinct in this respect. Very large full double flowers in immense clusters. We have never seen the flowers produced singly on a stem. Color a rich tyrian-rose or red, with a wide border of silvery-rose. The color of this Peony lacks the violet shade seen in many Peonies, and this adds greatly to its attractiveness. An exceedingly free bloomer, even on plants one year from division. One customer exclaimed, on first seeing it: "I will go down on my knees if necessary to get one." Fragrant; magnificent.

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94—ELIE CHEVALIER (Dessert, 1908). Crown type; midseason. Opens a large globular bomb, developing into a high built crown, forming a cup of beautifully imbricated petals. Color a uniform tyrian-rose, center elegantly flecked with crimson. Tall grower; free bloomer; fragrant.

126—EMILY HOSTE (Origin unknown). Rose type; midseason. This is a charming Peony in the way of Avalanche, which it very much resembles. A beautiful creamy-white color; very floriferous and sweetly fragrant. Terry, of Iowa, was the only American grower cataloguing it, although several Holland firms offer it.

192—ENCHANTRESS (Lemoine, 1903). Rose type; very late. Very large; globular, compact flowers. Color creamy-white, guards splashed crimson. Center of flower faintly flecked crimson; delicious fragrance. Erect, tall, vigorous grower. A perfect jewel.

92—ESTAFETTE (Dessert, 1910). Semi-rose type; midseason. Large globular flowers. Color velvety, clear crimson, shaded with brilliant amaranth with distinct carmine reflex, and a large border of silvery-rose. A fine early variety.

243—EUGENE REIGNOUX (Dessert, 1905). Semi-double type; early mid-season. Large, globular, loose flowers. Color carmine-pink shaded purple.

21—EUGENE VERDIER (Calot, 1864). Rose type; late. Very large, compact, double flowers. Color delicate Hydrangea-pink, outer guard petals lilac-white. Very erect, rather dwarf habit, with extra strong stems. Free bloomer; fragrant. This variety has been greatly confused with Eugenie Verdier and l'Indispensable. It is, however, entirely distinct. Mr. Kline says of this Peony: "This is one of the most exquisitely chaste and refined Peonies of the whole family. It combines every desirable feature, immense size, compact, globular shape and literally packed with petals." Color delicate blush shading towards the center to Hydrangea-pink; outer guard petals lilac-white; profuse bloomer and deliciously fragrant. "Slow in opening, holding a long time either on or off the plant. We have no hesitancy in saying that as a cut flower and for decorative purposes this Peony is unexcelled by any Chrysanthemum ever grown. We place it first and foremost, and challenge comparison."

93—EUGENIE VERDIER (Calot, 1864). (Syn. Pottsi Alba.) Semi-rose type; early. Do not confound the name of this variety and Eugene Verdier. Miss Jessie M. Good, who has devoted considerable time during the past ten years to the study of the Peony while they are blooming, says: "Of all your six hundred varieties I place Eugenie Verdier first and foremost. It has so many good qualities I hardy know where to begin to enumerate them. It is a strong, healthy grower, with bloom on three to four foot stems. The flower is enormously large for a Peony. Then its loose petalage adds a distinctive charm never seen in the varieties crowded with petals. Its form is ideal, being flat, showing its great wealth of tints and blending of coloring to fine advantage. What about its color? Simply indescribable. It opens a fresh delicate Hydrangea-pink with primary petals lighter, center flushed crimson. The flower hangs on in perfection for two weeks and often finishes with two-thirds of the flower paper-white, the other third in the center a decided Hydrangea-pink. Words absolutely fail to convey an impression of its exceeding great beauty. Fragrant. Easily scores the six points of excellence."

95—EVANGELINE (Lemoine, 1910). Rose type, midseason. Has all the good qualities of Lemoine's later introductions. Growth similar to Bayadere. Immense double flowers that open flat, petals beautifully imbricated. Color clear Enchantress-pink, freshly tinted delicate mauve, reverse silver. Deliciously fragrant. A most glorious flower.

25—FELIX CROUSSE (Crousse, 1881). Rose type; late midseason. All Peony enthusiasts are familiar with the fact that it is difficult to get a red Peony that is a self color; that is to say, a full, rich, even shade of red without being suffused with violet, purple or crimson shades. Felix Crousse fills the bill. Its large, globular flowers, solid and compactly built from edge to center, are a rich, even, brilliant, dazzling ruby-red. Exceptionally fiery, bright and effective. Both the



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color and size are startling. We place this in the front rank of all the red Peonies. As a general purpose red none better.

104—FESTIVA (Donkalaeer, 1838). Rose type; midseason. This variety is sailing under several aliases, such as Festiva Paschal, or the Passover Peony, in reference to the blood red spots on the white petals. It is also known around Chicago cut flower market as Drop White, in allusion to these same spots. Is often sold as Festiva Maxima and sometimes under the name of Edulis Alba. Blooms of the largest size, double to the center, pure white, prominently crimson flecked. This, in our opinion, is a much prettier flower than Festiva Maxima, having more and larger crimson spots. Blooms one week later than Festiva Maxima. Dwarf grower, making it desirable for planting as a border to other Peonies or to shrubbery. A gem of the first water.

30—FESTIVA MAXIMA (Miellez, 1851). Rose type; early. This is not only the finest white in existence, but many regard it as the queen of all the Peonies. Mr. Harrison says: "This flower has reached the ultimate beyond which we cannot go. Here at the door stands Festiva Maxima, white as the soul of the Madonna, with now and then a blood drop, as though the iron had sometimes entered her heart. What a marvelous flower!" It combines enormous size with wondrous beauty; often seven to eight inches in diameter. Clear carmine spots on edge of center petals. For over sixty years it has held first rank, and is still the standard of perfection by which all other Peonies are judged. The most popular white Peony for cut flowers.

4—FLORAL TREASURE (Rosenfield, 1900). (Syn. Delicatissima and three L pink.) Rose type; early mid-season. Very large, full flowers of clear even pink, shading lighter at the center; very delicate color. "A splendid hemisphere of fragrant loveliness." Long stems uphold the big, handsome blooms. Almost seven inches across; a most unique and charming variety. Fine for cut flowers.

38—FRAGRANS (Sir Joseph Banks, 1805). (Syn. Chinensis Rubra and is often sold for Andre Lauries.) Bomb type; very late. Compact, full flowers; color solferino-red with slight silvery reflex; strong vigorous grower, making shapely plants; free bloomer in clusters; an old favorite and extensively grown for cut flowers.

239—FRANCIS B. HAYES (Richardson). Rose type; midseason. Pure rich pink, after the color of Humei, which is universally admired; large; globe-shaped.

99—FRANCOIS ORTEGAT (Parmentier, 1850). Semi-rose type, midseason. Large, deep crimson with dark shades of amaranth, with brilliant golden-yellow anthers; free bloomer; fragrant; very striking.



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- 96—FRANCOIS ROUSSEAU** (Dessert, 1909). Semi-rose type; early midseason. Large flower of perfect shape. Color lively brilliant velvety-red; almost identical in color with Eugene Bigot, blooms 8 to 10 days earlier.
- 193—GENERAL BEDEAU** (Calot, 1860). Bomb type; late midseason. Medium size, globular, compact bloom. Color a uniform solferino-red. Fragrance exquisite; extra good.
- 109—GENERAL BERTRAND** (Guerin, 1845). Bomb type; early. Large, full double flowers of globular form; an even shade of solferino-red, center slightly tipped silver. Tall, strong, upright grower, fragrant; an extra good variety. Sometimes confused with both Modeste Guerin and Grandiflora Rosea.
- 198—GENERAL DODDS** (Crousse, 1893). Semi-rose type; late. Very large globular shaped bloom. Color an even shade of dark tyrian-rose, guard or primary petals splashed emerald-green with few white petals in center of flower. Tall, strong grower and free bloomer; extra.
- 401—GEORGIANA SHAYLOR** (Shaylor, 1908). Midseason. Very large flower with extremely broad petals; color fresh pink, center of flower fleshy-white. Grand.
- 54—GERMAINE BIGOT** (Dessert, 1902). Crown type; midseason. Form of bloom flat, very large and compact; color pale lilac-rose; guards pre-eminently splashed with crimson; a very fresh coloring; collar same color as guards; free bloomer, borne in clusters; strong, erect grower. We do not think there is a prettier Peony grown than this one.
- 9—GIGANTEA** (Syn. for Lamartine Calot, 1860). Rose type; early midseason. Lemoine in 1908 sent out another fine Peony under name of Lamartine, and as Calot's variety was already well known under name of Gigantea, we retain same to save confusion. Gigantea describes the size of the flower so well. Ward says: "This is the finest of all Peonies for cut flowers." Enormous flowers seven to eight inches across, occasionally it throws a startling flower ten to twelve inches in diameter on long stems. If it has a fault it is that the stems in some instances do not support the enormous flowers. Color the most exquisite shade of bright pink or lilac-rose tipped with silvery-white, reflecting a silvery sheen; agreeable spicy fragrance. Quite distinct; fully as effective for decoration purposes as the largest and showiest Chrysanthemum. Gigantea is a ravishingly beautiful wild flower. A wonder.
- 105—GISELE** (Lemoine, 1902). Rose type; late midseason. Large, full, double flowers paper-white shaded amber-cream; a most beautiful Peony.
- 71—GISMONDA** (Crousse, 1895). Rose type; very late. Here we come to a Peony that has been overlooked, or, as one might say, "lost in the shuffle." Large globular
- flowers produced in lavish profusion. Color lively flesh-pink with delicate rose center; very fragrant. The habit leaves nothing to be desired; strong and upright. It is the very latest pink Peony to bloom that we know of, and particularly valuable for that reason. A gorgeous beautiful flower; very rare.
- 110—GLOIRE DE CHARLES GOMBAULT** (Gombault, 1866). Crown type; mid-season. Medium sized globular flower produced in the greatest profusion, every stem bearing one or more of their beautiful tri-colored blooms; gards and crown light rose, collar of narrow cream-white petals widening towards the center.
- 111—GLOIRE DE TOURNAINE** (Dessert, 1908). Rose type; very late. Very full flowers without stamens. Lively velvety-crimson, brilliant amaranthine reflex.
- 67—GOLDEN HARVEST** (Rosenfield, 1900). Bomb type; midseason. A most striking variety producing large, tri-colored bloom. The guard petals are blush-pink with creamy-white center; center of flower overlaid and tipped with carmine. It combines cream, gold, white, pink, salmon, peach and apricot, the total color effect of the flower being creamy-pink; strong, delicate fragrance. Mr. Harrison says: "It breaks out into a wild, rollicking prodigality of beauty with its large flowers as to almost smother the plant, so great is their profusion. We all take off our hats as they pass by and cheer for beauty."
- 80—GRANDIFLORA** (Richardson, 1883). Rose type; very late. What shall we say of this veritable "grand flower"? for that is the word translated. After spending three weeks with all the Peonies that had gone before, their vision of loveliness still freshly photographed on the memory, when this ethereally beautiful flower wafts into view, you seem to forget everything you have just seen of beauty and simply want to linger with its loveliness of form, drink in its languorous sweetness so seductive, and dream of its enchanting colors until you are absolutely bewildered. Its immense double flowers are borne in greatest profusion. Color bright sea-shell pink overlaid with delicate lilac and salmon-pink, so fairy-like it reminds one for all the world of huge butterflies hovering over the plants.
- 22—GRANDIFLORA NIVEA PLENA** (Lemoine, 1824). Rose type; very early. Large, globular flower, guards milk-white, collar pure white, center on first opening an intermingling of white, salmon and sulphur-yellow; fragrant. Though one of the oldest varieties, it ranks among the best, and the true stock is scarce.
- 3—HUMEI** (Anderson, 1810). Rose type; very late. Very large compact flower that is quite striking. Color cherry-pink, highly cinnamon scented, the only Peony that has this odor, which is indeed an added charm. This is an old standby, being used largely for cut flowers as well as for landscape effect.
- 1—HUMEI ALBA** (Lemon, 1836). Rose type; early. Large, flat, loose flower, pure white. The center has a thread-like collar of light flesh and yellow, with a silvery sheen of daybreak-pink on outside of petals. It has the beautiful blush of the morning, borne in clusters of large size and fragrant.
- 137—IRMA** (Calot, 1859). Rose type; late. Very large, globular shaped flower that is full and double. Color violet-rose with a few small narrow creamy petals in the center of the flower. A tall, strong grower.
- 100—JAMES KELWAY** (Kelway, 1900). Semi-rose type; early midseason. This gentleman has been masquerading under the name of Lady Derby for several years. Let us tell you if any man may be called a peach, this one is entitled to it. A very tall, vigorous plant bearing flowers of gigantic size, a veritable giant among giants. Very double and full, borne in immense clusters. Color pure white overlaid with a flush of delicate bridesmaid-pink, tinged yellow at the base of the petals. In addition to its other charms it is surpassingly fragrant and places it in the front ranks of desirable Peonies, easily admitting it to the society of the "Best Forty." A truly regal flower and should never be omitted from any collection, large or small. Easily scores the six points of excellence. Not more than one plant sold to any one person.

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122—JEANNE d'ARC (Calot, 1858). Bomb type; midseason. Large, finely formed flower developing a crown as the flower finishes. Guards and center pale lilac-rose, collar creamy-white shaded with sulphur; fragrant, free bloomer. Very similar to Golden Harvest. Blooms two days later.

46—JENNY LIND (Parsons, 1860). Bomb type; midseason. Large bloom on long stems; tall grower; free bloomer; color light pink with silvery reflex with narrow white petals interspersed with the center petalage. A most striking variety and one that has many admirers.

400—JUBILEE (Pleas, 1911). Rose type; midseason. This is one of the really meritorious varieties originating in the United States. Introduced by Mrs. Sarah A. Pleas, of Indiana. From a very large grower of Peonies: "Jubilee was undoubtedly the largest bloom of any that I had. It cannot be compared with anything else as it is entirely different in form and very handsome." Delicate pink entirely enveloped in a halo of angelic white. A variety impossible to describe. A wonder.

175—JULES CALOT (Calot, 1861). Rose type; midseason. Large, rather flat flower, dark carmine-pink with a silvery reflex and an occasional crimson fleck on central petalage; free bloomer.

261—KARL ROSENFIELD (Rosenfield, 1908). Semi-rose type; midseason. Very tall, compact grower of stately habit and an A1 bloomer; every shoot has a flower of rich velvety-crimson; a perfect ball; very brilliant and striking. This variety shown at the exhibition of the American Peony Society in June, 1911, received first prize for the best new Peony not in commerce before 1908.

402—KELWAY'S QUEEN (Kelway, 1909). Rose type. Late midseason. Large, globular, compact flower. Uniform mauve, rose center flecked with crimson. Tall, strong grower and free bloomer. One of the most beautiful varieties. Fragrant.

300—LADY ALEXANDRA DUFF (Kelway, 1902). This is the one Peony most talked of in the peony world. We give Kelway's description: "Lovely French-white—that is to say, not a snow-white, although when fully opened it is quite white; in the young stage tinted with a very fresh, delicate pale shade of what is commonly called 'blush' or palest pink. The central flower (the first to open) is a double flower of rather flattened circular form, and the central petals have a very small touch of carmine. It is a very nicely formed flower, and scented, and the plants are exceedingly free flowering and showy. The side flowers (which are freely produced and which open after the central flower) come in semi-double saucer-shaped form, exposing the anthers. The back of the flower near the stem is flushed with pink. Tall and robust. Very scarce. One of the grandest varieties we ever raised.

28—LADY LEANORA BRAMWELL. See 28, Dr. Bretonneau.

100—LADY DERBY. See 100, James Kelway.

190—LA FAYETTE (Dessert, 1904). Rose type; midseason. This is really a gorgeous variety that a page in this book would not suffice to tell of its wondrous beauty. The flowers, lasting for fully two weeks, are of giant size, the petals being beautifully fringed, the color a lovely shade of salmon-pink with touches of heliotrope and a delicate tinting of cerise in the reflex. The most unique and entirely distinct coloring yet shown in a Peony flower, absolutely in a class by itself in this respect. La Fayette has set a high water mark that we believe will stand for years. Not more than one plant sold to any one customer.

112—LA FEE (Lemoine, 1906). Crown type; early. Very large globular flower, very compact and double; petals very long, guards mauve-rose, collar creamy-white. Very strong, tall grower; free bloomer. Extra. La Fee translated is "The Fairy."

199—LA FIANCÉE (Lemoine, 1898). Crown type, midseason. Very large, high built flower, creamy-white, base of petals shaded yellow, center flecked crimson, showing stamens that light up the flower until it fairly entrances with its golden glow; very floriferous. Perfume delicate, yet penetrating. Should not be confused with the single white La Fiancée of Dessert.



Crown of Gold (See page 12)

144—LA FRANCE (Lemoine, 1901). Rose type; late midseason. This is the one Peony that is sought after by every progressive Peony grower in Europe and America. It stands pre-eminently in a class by itself. When M. Lemoine produced this Peony he eclipsed everything that had preceded it. It bears enormously large, full, rather flat, perfectly double flowers that are deliciously fragrant. Color La France-pink as the flower ages, finishing soft apple blossom-pink reflecting mauve. The outer guard petals have a splash of crimson through the center, deepening at the base. The flower appears to light up and glow; simply wonderful; nothing in its color; nothing in its class. An extremely free bloomer, as eight out of every ten small divisions will flower. Extra strong grower with long stems. A glorious flower. The stock of this Peony is very limited, not more than one plant of this variety will be sold to any one customer.

147—LA LORRAINE (Lemoine, 1901). Rose type; midseason. Another fine Peony from Lemoine, bearing enormous globular flowers; color creamy-white overlaid with the daintiest, prettiest soft pink ever seen in any flower; sometimes it shows just a touch of salmon-pink. The petals are extremely large. This is a great keeper, no Peony flower lasting so long. This is in every way a fit companion to La France.

60—LAMARTINE (Lemoine, 1908). Rose type; midseason. Grand, large flowers with broad imbricated petals of great durability; color rosy-carmine; a very attractive and striking Peony. The flowers are of gigantic size. It's a race between Lamartine and Monsieur Jules Elie as to which is the larger bloom. Lamartine is flat in shape, while Monsieur Jules Elie is bomb shape.

159—LA PERLE (Crousse, 1885). Rose type; midseason. Very large, compact, globular flowers; color white overlaid with lilac, with a blush center; central petals noticeably flecked with carmine, sometimes splashed; tall, upright grower; free bloomer in clusters; extra fine. If you desire a real pretty Peony, try this one; it will not disappoint you.

149—La Rosiere (Crousse, 1888). Semi-double type; midseason. Large flowers in huge clusters of from two to five flowers on a stem; all flowers open at one and the same time, thus a single stem makes a huge bouquet in itself. The flowers consist of several rows of large, pure white petals, the center of the flower being a large disc of golden-yellow stamens, resembling a huge chalice of molten gold. The effect of the white and gold in such handsome form is both startling and entrancing. In form and effect resembles an enormous tea rose. Every woman who sees it immediately desires to possess it.



Duchesse de Nemours (See page 12)

- 208—**LA TENDRESSE** (Crousse, 1896). Rose type; early. Very full, spreading flower of immense size in clusters; petals very thick and wax-like. Color creamy-white, changing to pure white; guards slightly splashed, center flecked crimson. Flecks are very prominent on some blooms, very slight on others; very free flowering and fragrant. One of the very choicest.
- 103—**LA TULIPE** (Calot, 1872). (Syn. Multicolore.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Enormous, globular, fragrant flowers, delicate blush-white, shading to ivory-white, with red tulip markings on outside of guard petals. Again we quote Harrison: "There is no Peony so attractive in bud as this. First a ball interlaced with green, red and white. As it grows these interlacings become pronounced. There is no bloom whose unfoldings you watch with greater interest. It finally opens a solid ball of softest blush with streaks of carmine. There it sits in all its beauty, a glorious flower in a chalice of veined marble, emitting a delightful perfume." Our rows of this gave the appearance of a huge bank of snow for fully two weeks.
- 27—**L'ECLETANTE** (Calot, 1860). Bomb type; midseason. Flowers very double and full; color deep brilliant velvety-crimson. It makes a handsome plant, every flower standing up straight and erect well above the foliage. We think this one of the finest Peonies.
- 20—**LE CYGNE** (Lemoine, 1907). Rose type; midseason. This was appropriately named when it was christened "The Swan." Those who visited the Peony show in 1908 at Paris say that Le Cygne was easily the grandest white flower that they ever beheld. A visit to M. Lemoine's place on June 4, 1911, was rewarded by seeing the original plant of this Peony in full bloom. It was a large plant, standing at the entrance to the grounds, and arrested immediate attention, giving the impression of a huge ball of snow, a sight never to be forgotten. This was the only plant M. Lemoine, the originator, had of this variety, showing how very rare Le Cygne is. With us it grows about two-thirds as tall as Festiva Maxima, with good, stiff, rigid stems; foliage the darkest green of all Peonies; buds borne in clusters. Very large, perfectly formed flowers with broad imbricated petals. Color creamy-white with a greenish luminosity at the heart, passing to a clear paper-white with age. The globular, compact type of bloom makes it easily distinguishable from all others; probably the finest of all white Peonies. Easly scores the six points of excellence. Not more than one plant of this variety will be sold to any one person.
- 108—**LEONIE** (Miellez, 1857). Rose type; midseason. Here is a Peony that has been neglected. It is a strong grower, producing its large flowers on long stems. Color delicate flesh; extra fine.
- 117—**LEVIATHAN** (Kelway, 1899). Rose type; midseason. As its name would indicate, this is a Leviathan as to size. Has large petals. Color bright deep rose, a color that is rather scarce in Peonies. Extra fine.
- 275—**L'INDISPENSABLE** (Origin unknown). Rose type; late midseason. A variety of unknown French origin and sent out from Holland and is greatly confused with Eugene Verdier, under which name we formerly offered it. It is a huge ball of delicate baby-pink. Has by far the most petals of any Peony in our collection. On the Pacific slope this is said to stand at the head of the list of all varieties. With us it at times seems to waterlog, and a few of the outside petals burn.
- 135—**LINNE** (Verdier, 1860). Rose type; midseason. Large, globular, compact bloom. Color tyrian-rose; guards are slightly flecked with crimson; quite floriferous. A good variety.
- 168—**LIVINGSTONE** (Crousse, 1879). Rose type; late. Very full imbricated bloom; both buds and flowers are large and beautiful. Color pale lilac-rose with sheen of silver; very free sure bloomer in clusters; upright, erect grower; fine cut flower variety. One of the prize winners.
- 82—**LOUIS VAN HOUTTE** (Calot, 1867). Semi-rose type; late midseason. Very fine, shapely bloom; medium to large flower; color bright violaceous-red of dazzling effect. An old favorite.
- 185—**MADAME BARRILLETT DES CHAMPS** (Calot, 1868). Semi-rose type; early midseason. Large, flat, imbricated flower with very wide petals. Color clear violet-rose, fading to a delicate silvery-pink when the sunlight strikes it. Fragrant; extra good.
- 106—**MADAME BOLLET** (Calot, 1867). Rose type; midseason. Very compact, globular double bloom. Color clear rose with silvery-white reflex, lingulated with carmine. Fragrant, free and fine.
- 160—**MADAME BOULANGER** (Crousse, 1886). Rose type; late midseason. Very large bloom. Color glossy tender rose shading to soft heliotrope, bordered with silvery flesh. Extra fine.
- 138—**MADAME BUCQUET** (Dessert, 1888). Semi-rose type; midseason. Very pretty, perfect shaped bud and flower. Color velvety-crimson, almost black, very rich and magnificent; very free. All who see it insist on having it. Very attractive, brilliant variety.
- 19—**MADAME CALOT** (Miellez, 1856). (Syn. Glory of Boskoop.) Rose type; early. Large, convex bloom, Hydrangea-pink, center shaded slightly darker with a somewhat sulphur tint in the collar. This Peony has three distinctive qualities over all other varieties. First, it blooms any and every year, never failing; second, it produces more flowers than any Peony ever introduced; third, it is the most fragrant of all Peonies, the perfume being delicious. In the above three points Madame Calot stands pre-eminent. Simply a wonder.
- 43—**MADAME CAMILLE BANCEL** (Crousse, 1897). Rose type; late. Large, globular, convex flower that is very compact and full; uniform deep pink or salmon-colored, with silvery reflects and salmon shadings; beautiful and distinct.
- 131—**MADAME CROUSSE** (Calot, 1866). Crown type; midseason. Free bloomer in clusters; large flowers of pure white with crimson flecks on crown. Thought by many to be the best all-around white.
- 161—**MADAME DE BOLLEMONT** (Crousse, 1892). Rose type; late midseason. Large, very full, double convex flower with closely set petals. Soft liliaceous glossy pink with silvery border.
- 223—**MADAME DE GALHAU** (Crousse, 1883). Rose type; late. Medium large compact bloom. Guards rose white, center pale lilac-rose. Free bloomer; fragrant.
- 16—**MADAME DE VERNEVILLE** (Crousse, 1885). Bomb type; early. One of the most charming varieties on the market. Guard petals are pure white, very large and folding over the flower; the blooms are very full and double, of the purest white suffused with daintiest blush except a few cream-colored petals and four red flakes on central petals; exceptionally free. We have counted sixty-five large, perfect blooms on one plant open at the same time. Certainly a wonder.

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197—MADAME DE VATRY (Guerin, 1863). Crown type; midseason. Very large, finely formed bloom. Lilac-white guards and crown, sulphur-white collar of wide petals, center striped carmine. Splendid cut flower variety and a fine bedding sort; fragrant.

101—MADAME DUCEL (Mechin, 1880). Bomb type; midseason. A very large, wonderfully built flower; broad guard petals; center bomb shaped like a huge ball; very double and compact. The closely set central petals are beautifully incurved as in a Chrysanthemum. The whole flower, both guards and bomb, a solid color of silvery lilac-pink or mauve-rose, very distinct and floriferous; holds its form and color to the end. Indispensable; stands among the very first Peonies.

7—MADAME EMILE GALLE (Crousse, 1881). Rose type; late midseason. Large, double, cup-shaped, imbricated flowers; color delicate sea shell-pink with touches of heliotrope and lavender. This is probably the most ethereally beautiful of all Peonies; inexpressibly grand. Not a new Peony, but scarce and rare.

139—MADAME EMILE LEMOINE (Lemoine, 1899). Semi-rose type; midseason. M. Lemoine thought enough of this Peony to honor it with his wife's name. Tall, strong, vigorous grower. Enormous buds opening into extra large imbricated round flowers that completely hide the bush, each petal overlapping the other, giving the whole flower a very unusually distinctive, even shape. Color on first opening glossy-white, overlaid with a sheen of tender satiny-pink, covered with minute lilac dots. When fully blown, pure white. A variety you want to linger with; strong grower and free bloomer; rare and beautiful. Easily scores the six points of excellence.

32—MADAME FOREL (Crousse, 1881). Rose type; late midseason. Enormous, very full double bloom; color glossy, deep pink with a silvery reflex; known as the "Princess of Pink Peonies," a title it well deserves and proudly carries. Extra fine.

156—MADAME GEISLER (Crousse, 1880). Rose type; midseason. Gigantic, compact, imbricated, well formed bloom, on strong, erect stems. Color glossy pink, shading to bright bengal-rose on base of petals; fine. Mr. Kline says of this Peony: "Visitors to our fields invariably pause in astonishment before our block of this variety. The word sensational best describes Madame Geissler, and it is difficult to speak in temperate terms of this marvelous flower. It is one of the very largest Peonies in existence. Very double, globular, imbricated, massive and imposing."

148—MADAME JULES CALOT (Calot, 1868). Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, compact, double flower, lilac-white narrow petals in collar with a tuft of white petals in center. Color laid on in splashes. Tall, good habit, fine bloomer.

113—MADAME JULES DESSERT (Dessert, 1909). Rose type; midseason. Very large, imbricated flower, the petals undulated. Color pure white overlaid with a sheen of delicate blush, intermixed with golden stamens. Might well be called the blushing bride. Stiff, vigorous stems of perfect habit; an absolutely superior variety.

186—MADAME LEMONIER (Calot, 1865). Rose type; midseason. Large, compact flower; color pale lilac-rose changing to lilac overcast with white collar of cream-white, petaloids almost concealed with very wide center; petals flecked crimson; fragrant. Tall, vigorous, fine habit.

178—MADAME LOISE MERÉ (Calot, 1863). Rose type; late midseason. Immense, very double bloom on stiff, erect stems. Color fleshy-white with silvery reflex, occasional touch of carmine on the borders of the petals.

74—MADAME MUYSART (Calot, 1869). Rose type; late midseason. Very large, well shaped bloom. Color an even shade of China-pink or solferino-red, tipped silver. Fragrant; tall grower. Very floriferous variety.

116—MADAME REIGNOUX (Dessert, 1909). Rose type; early. Large, full flowers. Color velvety carmine-pink with silvery border; blossoms in clusters.

136—MADAME THOUVENIN (Crousse, 1881). Rose type; late midseason. Brilliant rosy-red, flushed carmine and lilac. Large globular flower; a beauty. This Peony is not nearly so much appreciated as its merits would warrant. Try it.



Edulis Superba (See page 12)

166—MADAMOISELLE DESBUISSONS (Crousse, 1893). Semi-rose type; late midseason. Very large, full, elegantly shaped bloom that is imbricated and flat, with extra large petals; color tender glossy pink with center of waxy-white, guards violet-rose. Extremely showy.

253—MADEMOISELLE JULIETTE DESSERT (Dessert, 1888). Rose type, midseason. Large, compact, globular flower of great beauty. Color richest dark velvety-crimson with silvery reflex; stamens partly concealed. Tall, vigorous, free bloomer.

15—MADEMOISELLE LÉONIE CALOT (Calot, 1861). (Syn. Monsieur Charles Levesque and Sea Shell.) Rose type; late midseason. We had quite a number of people say that this was the prettiest flower in our collection. This is one of the grandest of Peonies, a tall grower, and is such a free bloomer that it completely hides the plant; the coloring is so refined as to instantly arrest attention, being a delicate rose-white with soft lilac-pink center, and numerous dots of faint Heliotrope-pink. These dots are so harmoniously blended with the coloring of the flower as to add a charm of indescribable beauty. Sea shell-pink is about as near as words can convey an idea of its coloring. Exquisitely superb.

245—MADEMOISELLE MARIE CALOT (Calot, 1872). Rose type; late midseason. Uniform milk-white, tinted flesh, flecked with crimson; fragrant.

18—MADEMOISELLE ROUSSEAU (Crousse, 1886). Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, full, finely shaped flowers, primary or guard petals milk-white, prominently splashed carmine. Central petals sulphur-white with slight blush tinge. Extreme center of flower flecked with carmine. A prominent Peony grower on seeing this flower said that "not a root of it should ever be sold for less than three dollars." Extra fine.

254—MARCELLE DESSERT (Dessert, 1899). Crown type; midseason. Large blooms of admirable shape and perfect regularity; rounded petals built up into a high, conspicuous crown creamy-white lightly spotted lilac, center flecked crimson. The color is one to conjure with, being of great freshness and remarkable delicacy. Has the agreeable fragrance of the Tea Rose.

228—MARECHAL MACMAHON See 228, Augustin d'Hour.

39—MARECHAL VALLIANT (Calot, 1867). Rose type; late. Immense globes of light red, with shades of mauve. At Chicago flower show in June, 1905, it won the first prize for best red. It was then sailing under the name of Grandiflora Rubra. It certainly had no competition worth naming, for were it competing against such reds as Augustin d'Hour, l'Eclatante, Dr. Boisduval or Felix Crousse it would not have a look in.



Eugenie Verdier (See page 13)

- 276—MARGUERITE GERARD** (Crousse, 1892). Semi-rose type; midseason. Enormous, flat-shaped flower with broad petals blooming in clusters; color delicate Hydrangea-pink, changing as the flower ages to creamy-white. Many of the central petals and even the guards have minute dark carmine, almost black, flecks on the tips; fragrant. What can we say of this imposing, wonderful flower. Visitors to our fields pause in astonishment before our rows of this variety. It looks at you from any position or angle at which you may stand, and seems to say, "Did you ever see a flower so sensational or beauty so radiant? Verily, Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."
- 123—MARIE** (Calot, 1868). Semi-rose type; late. Flat, compact bloom. Color white, washed or overlaid with lilac, changing to milk-white; guards flecked with crimson; collar same color as guards; golden-yellow staminoids on short, narrow petals surround the collar; petals shading to yellow at base. Fragrance pleasant; extra fine variety.
- 212—MARIE CROUSSE** (Crousse, 1892). Bomb type; midseason. Enormous, very full, globular flowers on long, strong stems; color soft salmon-pink shaded a glossy satiny-lilac. An exquisite fresh coloring. A most desirable Peony. A sort that is rare and nothing prettier in the whole range of Peony flowers.
- 129—MARIE DEROUX** (Crousse, 1881). Rose type; late. Large, compact, imbricated blooms of flat shape; flesh-pink, bordered milk-white; blooms in clusters; fragrant.
- 130—MARIE JACQUIN** (Verdier). (Syn. Bridesmaid, Kelway and Water Lily Barr.) Semi-double type; midseason. What shall we say of this large, glorious flower? Color glossy rosy-white, with rose tinge on buds, with a great wealth of golden-yellow stamens in the center, which gives it a very chaste and elegant appearance. When first planted the blooms come single, but after becoming established it is semi-double. The flowers of this charming variety suggest our native white Water Lily; fragrance very rich and languorous. This is quite dissimilar from all other Peonies, and is a prime favorite with everybody, especially the ladies.
- 31—MARIE LEMOINE** (Calot, 1869). Rose type; very late. Undoubtedly Calot's masterpiece. The flowers are enormous and massive, often eight to ten inches across. Color ivory-white with occasional narrow carmine tracing on edge of some petals. The gigantic blooms come very late on stout, erect stems standing well above the foliage. A good commercial variety, and a sort the Peony enthusiast raves over, and well he may. We can supply twenty-five thousand Marie Lemoines at popular prices, guaranteeing every plant true to name. This is the absolutely indispensable Peony to any collection, large or small.

10—MARIE STUART (Calot, 1856). Crown type; midseason. Out of all our Peonies this is our favorite. It always comes with three flowers to the stem; first the crown or central bud opens into a good sized high built flower of pyramidal shape, the color being a delicate lavender flecked with crimson. As this flower ages it changes to a pure soft white, and then the two lateral buds open; these buds are two or three inches lower on the stem than the crown flower. They are a delicate lavender, and with the white bloom in the center this one stem forms a splendid bouquet of celestial loveliness. Our field plot of Marie Stuart in bloom is surely "a carpet fit for the feet of angels to tread."

62—MARQUIS C. LAGERGREN (Dessert, 1911). Semi-rose type; midseason. One may count the red varieties of Peonies that have merit on the fingers of both hands. M. Dessert, of Chenonceaux, has been fortunate in the past in producing some of the finest reds, for which we owe him our thanks. In presenting us with Marquis C. Lagergren he has probably added his choicest red sort. Large, bright velvety-crimson; very brilliant and showy with distinct silvery border; strong stems; profuse bloomer.

246—MASTERPIECE (Kelway, 1895). Semi-rose type; early. Brilliant tyrian-rose; free bloomer. A very distinct and beautiful variety. Fine, tall grower; fragrant.

151—MATHILDE DE ROSENECK (Crousse, 1883). Rose type; late. Soft flesh-pink, shading deeper toward the center with tintings of lilac and chamois; petals bordered with silver and occasional narrow edgings of bright carmine. Tall grower, beautiful and distinct. This we consider one of the most valuable Peonies in our list. It has such gloriously beautiful big flowers on long stems as to fairly take your breath. Every flower is perfect, both in form and color. A wonder.

35—MEISSONIER (Crousse, 1886). (Syn. American Beauty.) Bomb type; midseason. Very brilliant crimson; full double flowers on stiff wiry stems; the stems may sometimes have short crooks in them, but they are never weak. The coloring is wonderfully rich and brilliant. In the Chicago cut flower markets this Peony is known as the American Beauty Peony on account of the resemblance in color to the Rose of that name. Also known as Monsieur Crousse. A grand cut flower.

209—MIDNIGHT (Origin unknown). In this Peony we have practically a black flower, a great deal darker than Monsieur Martin Cahuzac. Its color is black with garnet hues at the base of the petals. Nothing like it in the whole Peony family. This is an entirely different Peony to the one sent out by Mr. Brand as "Midnight," or Mr. Hollis' "Midnight."

203—MIGNON (Lemoine, 1908). Rose type; late. This variety has many of the same good characteristics as the famous variety Solange. Very large, perfectly formed flowers with broad, imbricated petals; soft light rose passing to amber-cream; fragrant; growth very vigorous. Has all the good points.

107—MILES STANDISH (Hollis). Rose type; late mid-season. Globular form, compact and full. Very rich dark crimson; free bloomer.

250—MILTON HILL (Richardson). (Syn. Augustus Gould.) Very large, globular shaped flower, full and double. Color pale lilac-rose, a very distinct pure color. Strong growth; medium height. One of the finest varieties in existence.

8—MIREILLE (Crousse, 1894). Rose type; very late. There are three distinguishing characteristics of this Peony that stand out clear and distinct. First, it is the only white Peony without markings, tints, shades, flecks or stamens whatsoever, being a pure immaculate paper-white; second, it is the largest of all white Peonies. When you see Marie Lemoine, which is one-third larger than Festiva Maxima, you exclaim, "Surely this cannot be a Peony flower; it is too big." But look what is coming around the corner, the mammoth flower of Mireille, fully third larger than Marie Lemoine, and it is the latest blooming of all the white Peonies, a most desirable quality to commend it, as it extends the blooming period. These three exceptionally fine points make this the most sought after of all the white Peonies for cut flowers.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

403—MISS SALWAY (Kelway, 1905). Crown type; very large, compact, globular. Flower color lilac-white, collar lighter; strong, tall grower, free bloomer; fragrant. Extra fine.

152—MODEL OF PERFECTION (Crousse, 1875). Rose type; late. Enormous, perfectly compact, double flower of pronounced pyramidal shape; very distinct in this respect, and was well named Model of Perfection; guard and collar light violet-rose with shades of flesh-pink, marbled and veined with bright rose, silver tipped, deepening in the center; profuse bloomer. Not one of the newest Peonies, but one of the best and very scarce. The Springfield florists visited our Peony fields in June, 1912, and every one of them without exception picked Model of Perfection as the handsomest flower in the field.

158—MODESTE GUERIN (Guerin, 1845). Bomb type; midseason. Large, handsome bloom. Color a uniform solferino-red. Very free flowering and fragrant.

153—MONSIEUR DUPONT (Calot, 1872). Semi-rose type; midseason. Very large, well built, cup-shaped bloom, ivory white; center petals splashed with huge drops of lively carmine and lit up with golden stamens at base of petals. The carmine dots on Mons. Dupont are larger and more showy than on any other variety where such spots occur. A truly royal flower.

48—MONSIEUR JULES ELIE (Crousse, 1888). Bomb type; early midseason. This is the king of all Peonies, and is without question M. Crousse's masterpiece. Immense, globular, very full flowers. Color an ideal glossy lilac-pink, shading to deeper rose at the base, the entire flower overlaid with a sheen of silver that fairly shimmers in the sunlight. Monsieur Jules Elie is claimed by many to be the largest of all Peony flowers. On young, vigorous plants we have had flowers eight and nine inches through. In fact they are so large and handsome that but few can realize they are Peony blooms on first seeing them. An unapproachable variety from any standpoint. When cut in the bud, a good keeper, thus fine for cut flowers. Our planting comprises some twenty thousand plants of this grand Peony. Easily scores the six points of excellence.

6—MONSIEUR KRELAGE (Crousse, 1883). Semi-rose type; late midseason. Deep currant or solferino-red with amaranthine center. The French hybridists evidently spilled their paint pot after producing this superb variety, as there is nothing in Peonies of its color. Large, flat flowers as big as a plate; perfect in outline. Grand in every way.

154—MONSIEUR MARTIN CAHUZAC (Dessert, 1899). Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, full, massive, well formed flowers; a perfect solid ball of deep maroon with garnet hues and brilliant black luster. Some claim the darkest Peony in existence; good, erect habit; free bloomer. In great demand by those who are making collection to include all shades, and want the extremes. A variety of surpassing merit. Extraordinary. This is an entirely different shade of maroon from Midnight. They are both marvelous varieties.

61—NE PLUS ULTRA (Miellez, 1856). Rose type; early midseason. This variety, when well established, is an extremely showy and pretty flower. Color light violet-rose with silvery reflex, central petals overlaid with salmon-pink. A vigorous, strong growing and very desirable Peony.

121—NEPTUNE (Dessert, 1905). Crown type; midseason. Habit of plant tall and erect. Lilac-white crown, collar milk-white with creamy-white stigmas. Fragrant; free bloomer.

241—OCTAVIE DEMAY (Calot, 1867). Crown type; midseason. Very large flat crown, guards and center delicate Hydrangea-pink, collar almost white. Very fragrant; very dwarf habit. Free bloomer. This is a grand Peony.

125—ODETTE (Dessert, 1908). Rose type; midseason. Large blooms in clusters, collar of broad petals of soft lilac, small center petals of salmon-pink with greenish-yellow reflex. Vigorous grower and very floriferous.

69—PAGANINI (Guerin, 1845). Bomb type; midseason. Guards blush-pink and large; center of flower lemon-yellow; one of the surest to produce a crop of flowers.



Felix Crousse (See page 13)

57—PERFCTION (Richardson, 1869). Rose type; very late. Very large, full, double flowers of perfect shape. Delicate shell-pink or lilac-white, base of petals shaded deeper. Fragrant; upright, vigorous grower. Extra.

169—PHILOMELLE (Calot, 1861). Anemone type; midseason. Guard or primary petals bright violet-rose, anemone center, of lingual narrow golden-yellow petals changing to cream or amber-yellow. As the flower develops a crown appears of bright rose edged dark crimson; fragrant; very strong, upright grower and fine bloomer. Distinct and novel.

140—PETITE RENEE (Dessert, 1899). Anemone type; midseason. Very large blooms in clusters, guards of broad petals of carmine-purple; center petals long and narrow, a beautiful light magenta with golden extremities and yellow background. Very striking and showy.

56—PIERRE DUCHARTRE (Crousse, 1895). Rose type; midseason. Very full, double, imbricated flowers, cup-shaped and crowded with petals, pale liliaceous flesh with glossy reflex bordered with silver. Beautiful.

134—PIERRE RIEGNOUX (Dessert, 1908). Semi-rose type; early midseason. An even shade of tyrian-rose, center slightly flecked crimson, petals imbricated. Dwarf; erect habit.

143—POMPONETTE (Dessert, 1909). Anemone type; midseason. Very full flowers of a beautiful anemone shape; velvety-pink shaded purple with brilliant silvery reflex and silver tipped border. Dwarf; erect plant.

51—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT (Holland, 1905). Semi-rose type; midseason. A variety purchased in England under number and named in Holland for our ex-President. It is a deep, rich, brilliant red in color, different from any red we know, and a grand Peony.

36—PRESIDENT TAFT (Blaauw & Co., 1909). Rose type; midseason. Originated on a private estate in France, bought and taken to Holland and given the Dutch name "Frankrijch," which being interpreted is "La France," but before being disseminated or any of it sold the name was changed to President Taft as a compliment to their American customers and also for the further reason no doubt of aiding in the sale of the variety. Mr. Ward Welsh, in charge of our Peony fields, says: "President Taft combines so many of the good qualities necessary to a first class Peony and combines these qualities in such a superlative degree that I have no hesitancy in saying this variety stands at the head of all Peonies; a vigorous, strong grower, a profuse bloomer, every shoot being crowned with a bloom. The flower is enormous in size; there may be Peony flowers as large, but none larger. The color is a delicate Hydrangea-pink, completely enveloped in a halo of angelic white. The fragrance is delicious and penetrating. A wonder."



Festiva Maxima (See page 13)

- 50—PRINCESS BEATRICE** (Kelway, 1886). Crown type; midseason. Large, compact, high built crown. Guards delicate lilac-rose, collar creamy-white with shades of ambre. Crown of brilliant sea-shell-pink, the extreme center flecked crimson. A glorious flower, a very "splendor of fragrant loveliness;" free bloomer, fragrant. Unquestionably the best of all the tricolor Peonies. Simply exquisite.
- 42—PURPUREA SUPERBA** (Delachi, 1855). Crown type; midseason. Large, fine formed flowers. Color deep carmine-rose, guards streaked white, light green carpels; stigmas pink. Very tall, free bloomer. As fine a flower in every way as Rubra Superba.
- 40—QUEEN VICTORIA** (Syn. for Whitleyi Whiteley, 1868). Bomb type; early midseason. The very best every day white. When cut a first rate keeper. Flower of good substance and color; very pretty in the bud state, when it has a faint blush tint; an old standby.
- 49—RACHEL** (Terry, 1891). Rose type; midseason. One of Terry's really good Peonies that seems to have been lost in the shuffle. A good sized double flower of the brightest garnet-red shaded richest ruby-red. A free, sure bloomer. Extra fine.
- 55—RED CROSS** (Hollis, 1904). Rose type; midseason. A charming red flowering Peony with large double flowers of a beautiful wine colored red; much admired.
- 33—REEVESIANA PLENA** (Origin unknown). Rose type; midseason. A wonderful blooming Peony, of fine form and color, being a soft rosy-flesh. Very desirable.
- 47—ROSEA SUPERBA** (Origin unknown). A grand flower of a beautiful rose-pink. Excellent.
- 145—KUBENS** (Delache, 1854). Semi-double type; early midseason. Very dark crimson, with prominent guards. A charming Peony.
- 78—RUBRA SUPERBA** (Richardson, 1871). Rose type; very late. Magnificent, rich, brilliant, deep crimson, without stamens; very large, full and double; highly fragrant, and the best keeper of the whole family. It is decidedly the best late black; absolutely indispensable to any fine collection.
- 248—SAPHO** (Lemoine, 1900). Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, well formed, compact flower. Pure mauve with silvery reflex, prominently tipped silver. Tall, vigorous grower and free bloomer.
- 165—SARAH BERNHARDT, "The Divine Sarah"** (Lemoine, 1906). Semi-rose type; late midseason. The strongest growing of all Peonies without exception; flowers of remarkable size and freshness in huge clusters, full and double, of unusual perfection of form; extremely large petals that are imbricated, twisted and fimbriated; color apple blossom-pink with each petal silver tipped, giving the appearance of a distinct border of pure white; fragrance agreeable and penetrating; magnificent. Do not confound this with Dessert's Sarah Bernhardt. This is distinct from all other Peonies. Easily scores the six points of excellence.
- 266—SEAFOM** (Peterson). Crown type; midseason. Large globular flowers, lilac-white, collar and center cream-white; free bloomer; fragrant.
- 14—SOLANGE** (Lemoine, 1907). Rose type; midseason. Simply a marvelous flower, and it is really difficult to speak in temperate terms of its wondrous beauty. This Peony without exception is the most unique colored of all varieties, having the Havana-brown color more pronounced than in the other two sorts that possess this shade. We think that "fried butter color" best describes the peculiar shade of this Peony. You no doubt query what is a fried butter color. We would say a reddish-brown. Full globular flowers with a compact crested tuft in the center. Color rare and indefinable, deep orange-salmon or Havana-brown at the heart overlaid with a delicate, tender reddish-brown. A variety that is both certainly bewitching and sweet. Easily scores the six points of excellence. Not more than one plant of this sold to any one person.
- 24—SOLFATARE** (Calot, 1861). Crown type; midseason. Guard petals snow-white; center sulphur-yellow, changing as the flower ages to pure white; all the petals are wide. This we consider an extra fine Peony.
- 249—SOUVENIR DE DR. BRETONNEAU** (Dessert, 1880). Semi-double type; midseason. Large, loose, flat flower. Color dark tyrian-rose. Erect grower and free bloomer.
- 26—SOUVENIR DE L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE** (Calot, 1867). Rose type; late midseason. Very large, flat flower of violet-rose with silvery reflex and distinctly tipped silver; fragrant; free bloomer, with spreading habit.
- 75—STEPHANIE** (Terry, 1891). Semi-double type; midseason. Delicate blush guards shading to white, center with numerous golden stamens. Extra fine.
- 29—SULFUREA** (Lemon, 1830). Crown type; early midseason. This is the variety we have heretofore sold under the name of Alba Sulfurea, also Mont Blanc (Van Leeuwen). Large, perfectly formed, snowball-shaped flowers; white guard petals, center sulphur-yellow; perfect habit; foliage and growth both quite distinct; follows Festiva Maxima and ranks with it. Fine for cut flowers; very free bloomer. The yellowest of all the Peonies. Extra.
- 72—TAGLIONI** (Guerin, 1850). Semi-rose type; midseason. A beautiful bright rose-pink, overlaid with silver. A grand variety to use as a hedge plant between lots or wherever a beautiful low hedge effect is desired.
- 171—THERESA** (Dessert, 1904). Rose type; midseason. This is a queen amongst queens, a veritable belle. One enthusiast remarked that "There might be any number of regal beauties at court, but there could only be one belle, and 'Theresa' was her name." One cannot say too much in praise of this variety. It might best be described as a glorified Claire Dubois. Color rich satiny-pink, with glossy reflex of enormous size. Not more than one plant of this sold to any one person.
- 65—TOURANGELLE** (Dessert, 1910). Rose type; late midseason. This is a vigorous grower, bearing large, flat-shaped flowers of unusual size on long stems; color pearly-white overlaid with delicate mauve and with shades of La France rose. A flower that immediately attracts; an exquisite fresh color.
- 181—TRIOMPHE DE L'EXPOSITION DE LILLE** (Calot, 1865). Rose type; late midseason. Here we have a glorious flower that very much resembles Model of Perfection, having the same huge pyramidal effect in form that is seen in but very few varieties. Large, compact bloom of a fresh Hydrangea-pink splashed with darker tints of violet-rose, and with white reflex. The guard petals change to nearly white. This is one of our favorite Peonies.
- 257—UMBELLATA ROSEA** (Origin unknown). Rose type; very early. A variety found by Mr. Dessert in Mr. Mechlin's collection without name and christened Sarah Bernhardt until later he found the true name. Large, informal flower, guards violet-rose shading to an amber-white center. Very strong, upright grower and free bloomer.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

167—VIRGO MARIA (Virgin Mary) (Calot, 1859). Bomb type; late midseason. Exquisite, large, immaculate white flower, delicate and refined; different in character from *Festiva Maxima* and said by some to follow that variety in excellence. We place this among the leaders and the genuine is scarce. Fragrant.

210—WELCOME GUEST (Hollis, 1904). Semi-double type; midseason. Large, loose flower of uniform glossy silvery-pink, changing to rose-white; fragrant. Erect, tall, strong grower; free bloomer. Very good.

172—ZOE CALOT (Miellez, 1855). Rose type; midseason. Very large, globular bloom. Color soft pink shaded lilac. Free bloomer.

Japanese Flowered Peonies

The singularity of these "wonderful glowing suns" consists in their being entirely destitute of pollen, and sometimes nature asserts herself by showing a variety entirely destitute of any pollen or glandulous formation whatever, a mere mass of filaments like a "Crown of Thorns," surrounded by guard of petals.

600—GYPSY (Hollis, 1904). Large, flat bloom, guards dark, uniform tyrian-rose, beautiful gold center.

601—LADY HELEN VINCENT (Kelway). Pure white guards with golden-yellow petaloid filament in the center, much like a Water Lily. A most beautiful flower.

602—LIEUTENANT HOBSON (Hollis, 1903). Very broad, rich, deep, rose-colored guards with golden-yellow center. Very showy.

603—MIKADO (Japan's Exhibit, Chicago, 1893). Deep red guard petals, enclosing a filigree cushion of golden petaloïds. One of last to bloom and probably the best.

604—SIR MADHO SINGH. Richest satiny-pink guards; creamy-yellow center. Very striking.

605—SNOW WHEEL. Broad outer petals resembling the waxy-white petals of the Camellia. A filiform center of filamentous petals resembling the beautiful aigrette feathers, entire flower being a pure immaculate white without spot or blemish. A wonderful flower indeed.

Single Flowered Peonies

These are extremely showy. Invariably do visitors to our Peony fields go into ecstasy over them, being considered very artistic.

700—ALBIFLORA (Type). Broad, single flowers exceedingly floriferous, having as many as five or six flowers on each stem. Very broad petals silky and transparent of the purest white, broad crown of golden-yellow at the center; resembles a chalice of immaculate white filled with molten gold. Doubly interesting from the fact that it is the original "Peonia" from which all the modern double varieties have developed. Superb.

701—DEFIANCE. A veritable giant of a flower resembling an enormous Red Poppy. Color bright rich red.

702—JOSEPHINE. Very fine lilac-rose, golden center. Extremely showy.

703—RED WING. Very broad petals of the richest velvety-crimson. Crown of golden-yellow stamens. Extra fine.

704—WILD ROSE. Large guard petals of richest satiny-pink, broad silvery border. Elegant.

Seedling Peonies

799—SEEDLINGS. These are the product from the seed saved from our entire collection of all varieties of Peonies. You do not know what colored flower you will get, but every one will be handsome, many of them will be single and resemble huge butterflies of white, red, pink, crimson, etc., while others will be double. Be sure and try some of these seedlings. Do not ask us to send any special color, as no one knows the color until they bloom.

Early May Flowering Peonies

These varieties bloom from two to three weeks earlier than the Chinensis section. In Ohio always flower during May. The Peonies of our mothers' gardens.

800—OFFICINALIS ALBA PLENA. Large, convex, very double bloom; pure white. True variety is very scarce.

801—OFFICINALIS LA NEGRESSE. Very double full bloom of richest dark maroon.

802—OFFICINALIS ROSEA PALLIDA PLENA (Syn. *Mutabilis*). Pretty bud; large, full bloom. Color soft glossy pink changing to pure white. Extra.



Floral Treasure (See page 13)

803—OFFICINALIS ROSEA PLENA. A lovely shade of delicate pink overlaid with white.

804—OFFICINALIS ROSEA SUPERBA. Very full, soft pink. Extra. Some claim this to have the prettiest pink shade of all the Peonies.

805—OFFICINALIS RUBRA PLENA. Large globular bloom of brilliant crimson. This is the old early red Peony of our mothers' gardens. Much used on Decoration Day when the Chinese Peonies bloom too late.

806—TENUIFOLIA FLORE PLENA (The Fern-leaf Peony). Dazzling crimson-red with very double flowers. Has finely cut foliage like a Fern. No other Peony like it in this respect. Very desirable.

Tree Peonies - *Paeonia Moutan*

These differ from the herbaceous by forming a shrub growing a little higher each year until they reach a height of four to five feet. The flowers are large and of the most delicate tints and shades. They bloom two to three weeks earlier than the Chinensis section. They are perfectly hardy, but the buds, which develop very early, should be protected from severe frost or freezing after they start to swell. Plant them where they will be sheltered by other shrubbery, or close to building, fence, etc.

900—BIJOU DE CHUSAN. White, overlaid with a beautiful tint of lilac. Dainty.

901—BLANCHE CHATEAU DE FUTU. An immaculate white, fairly glistening in its purity.

902—BLANCHE NOISETTE. A charming shade of blush-white. Very attractive.

903—COUNTESS OF TUDER. Salmon-pink; one of those indescribable colors.

904—COUNT OF FLANDERS. Delicate lilac with tints of violet. Very striking.

905—ELIZABETH. Brilliant satiny-rose. Extra fine.

906—FLORA. Pure snow-white. A beauty.

907—GEORGE PAUL. Deep rich violet.

908—MADAME DE VATRY. Rosy-red. Extremely showy.

909—MADAME STUART LOW. A lovely shade of red with tints of satiny-salmon.

910—OSIRIS. Deep maroon or crimson-red.

911—RIENZI. Light rose. Extra large fine flower.

912—ROBERT FORTUNE. Fine red. Very attractive.

913—WILLIAM TELL. Carmine-rose. Showy and striking.

Peonies in Mixture

We offer named sorts of Peonies that have become mixed by accident. They are from our named varieties. We keep the colors separate and offer them to color as follows:

597—White in mixture.

598—Red in mixture.

599—Pink in mixture.

Hardy Perennial Phlox

This is one of the most easily grown hardy perennials, and the large number of beautiful varieties now offered makes it especially desirable. These noble flowers are not only beautiful as individuals, but the cheerful appearance of our gardens during the summer and autumn months is much indebted to them. They succeed in any position or soil, and can be used to advantage either as single specimens in the mixed border or as large clumps or beds on the lawn. To produce the best results, however, they should have a rich, deep and rather moist soil, and let each clump have a space of from two to three feet in which to develop. They will continue to thrive for several years with little attention, as is attested by the fine clumps about old homesteads. The ease with which they are cultivated, their entire hardiness and the extended time of blooming, combined with the varied and beautiful coloring, make them especially valuable for garden planting. The Perennial Phlox usually commence to bloom in early summer, and are brilliant with color until after several frosts have come. They are admirably adapted for cemetery planting, also for a low hedge or screen to hide old fences and unsightly objects. Do not fail to plant Phlox in the fall, any time from September until the ground is frozen. We grow each year upwards of five hundred thousand Phlox. Price, 10 cents each, three for 25 cents, seven for 50 cents, fifteen for \$1.00. We can supply Phlox in either the spring or fall time.

Standard List of Phlox

ALHAMBRA—Rich mauve; distinct.
BEAUTY—Delicate silvery-pink; a most beautiful sort.
BERANGER—Ground color white, delicately suffused with rosy-pink and distinct amaranthine-red eye.
COQUELICOT—A fine pure scarlet with crimson eye.
ECLAIREUR—Clear rosy-magenta, with large lighter halo; large florets and magnificent bedder.
HUXLEY—A rich lavender; color fine.
INDEPENDENCE—An excellent large-flowering early pure white; none better.
INSPECTOR EPEL—A startling variety, color deep salmon; florets extra size; will please everybody.
JULES CAMBON—Clear magenta with large distinct white star in center of each floret; superlatively rich and fine.
KOSSUTH—Deep reddish-violet with deeper eye.
LE MAHDI—Dark purple-violet.
L'ESPERANCE—Clear rosy-lilac; large white eye distinctly rayed; large florets and an even bloomer.
LOTHAIR—Clear, even carmine; deep crimson eye.
MACULATA—A bright magenta; very free and desirable.
NIOBE—A rich velvety-purple; none better.
PEACHBLOW—A beautiful flower; color resembles peach bloom.
PANTHEON—Large, clear, deep, bright pink with faint halo; a charming variety.
PHARON—Clear rosy-lilac, white eye.
RUBUS—A parti-colored variety, rosy-red shading to white.
R. P. STRUTHERS—In our estimation the very best Phlox grown today; it has no faults. Color, clear cherry-red, suffused with salmon shades; deep red eye; fine large truss. Color is so clear and clean that each individual floret stands out as distinct as a cameo.
VON HOCHBERG—Extra large beautifully formed trusses of flowers. The ideal crimson Phlox, the richest of its color.
VON LASSBERG—Purest white; individual flowers very large.

Ten Best Hardy Phlox

We grow each season half a million hardy Phlox in fifty varieties. To those who want the best, try these. 15 cents each, the ten for \$1.25.
BRIDESMAID—Pure white with large crimson eye.
B. COMTE—Brilliant rich French-purple.
ELIZABETH CAMPBELL—Very bright salmon-pink with lighter shadings and dark red eye; one of the handsomest.
GENERAL VON HEUTSZE—Immense trusses of very large flowers; color of the most brilliant salmon-red, with white center; simply grand.
HENRY MURGER—White with crimson-carmine center; a beautiful variety.
LE PROPHET—Bright violet-rose; brighter eye.
MRS. JENKINS—The best white for massing; immense panicles; beautiful.
OBERGARTNER WITTIG—Bright magenta with carmine eye; a grand variety.
RHYNSTROM—A splendid improvement in Pantheon; color not unlike that of Paul Neyron Rose. Fine for massing.
WIDAR—Light reddish-violet with a very large white center which illuminates the flower.

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 62

The entire set of twenty-two distinct Phlox and the ten best Phlox, costing \$3.70, for only \$2.50.



Phlox Pantheon.

Delphiniums or Larkspur

Indispensable to the herbaceous garden, their long, showy spikes of flowers persist from June till frost and furnish the most satisfactory blues to any color scheme.
ATTRACTION—Delicate lavender-blue, pure mauve center, inside of petals shaded pink. White bee; very attractive. 40 cents.
BELLA DONNA—Pure sky-blue; white bee, fine for cutting. 20 cents.
DUKE OF CONNAUGHT—Bright gentian-blue shaded rich oxford-blue, suffused lilac, white bee. 25 cents.
FORMOSUM—A lovely celestial blue. 20 cents.
KING OF DELPHINIUMS—One of the finest Delphiniums, with flowers of enormous size. Dark gentian-blue with royal purple center; white bee; extra, 50 cents.
LAMARTINE—A glorious plant for the border. Deep Prussian blue shaded indigo-blue. Extra. 25 cents.
LIZE VAN VEEN—Pure Cambridge-blue, shaded with porcelain-blue; white bee. 30 cents.
MADAME VIOLET GESLIN—Very bright blue, light mauve center. 25 cents.
MRS. CREIGHTON—Deep cornflower-blue with glistening dark plum center. Brown bee. 35 cents.
MOERHEIMI—Pure snow-white. Elegant. 50 cents.
PERSIMMON—Sky-blue, light canary-yellow center; sulphur bee. Elegant. 30 cents.
QUEEN WILHELMINA—Soft lavender-blue flushed with rose. White bee. Very conspicuous. 25 cents.
TRUE BLUE—Intense Cambridge-blue overlaid with azure-blue. Black eye. 40 cents.
SPECIAL OFFER No. 62—The thirteen Delphiniums, costing \$4.15, for only \$3.50, net.

Iris—The Rainbow Flower

The Iris are fast coming into favor, like many of the old-fashioned flowers of our mothers' and grandmothers' gardens. They are being, as it were, resurrected and given a new lease on life. That they have been sadly neglected everyone will admit. Can anyone conceive why this was so? Why the Peony, Phlox, Iris, Delphinium, Poppy, etc., gave way in the affections of the people whilst they were after the false gods of Geraniums, Salvia, Coleus, Ageratums, Cannas, etc.—not that there is no place for these summer bedders, but why neglect the hardy perennials for them? Better plant them all and get glory from both types of flowers. The Iris are entirely hardy and never fail to bloom with us. They bloom the first year and every year. Be sure and plant some Iris.

Iris Kaempferi The Beautiful Japanese Iris

They are perfectly hardy, producing a dozen flower spikes three feet in height, each spike bearing from two to four enormous blossoms eight to ten inches across and of the most delicate and beautiful colors, markings and combinations. They are in flower from June 20th till July 20th. They will thrive in almost any situation except where the water stands. The meaning of the Japanese names are translated. 20 cents each, three distinct varieties for 50 cents; set of eight fine sorts for \$1.25.

These Japanese Iris can be sent either spring or fall. We can supply your wants at either time.

GEKKI-NO-NAMI (Waves on Moonlight)—Large double white, center gold and yellow.

KUMMOMA-NO-SORA (Sky Amidst the Clouds)—White edged and flushed with blue, center banded yellow.

KUMO-NO-OBI (Band of Cloud)—Crimson-amaranth, shaded lighter; lavender center, with base of gold.

GEISHO-UI (Proper Name)—Deep mahogany-red, base of petals lighter.

KUMA-FUNGIN (Excited Bear)—Large, deep violet-blue; very fine.

SENJO-NO-HORA (Air After Battle, Heavy With Smoke)—Blotched and veined violet-red, center of purple and gold.

SHICHIUKWA (Flower in Wine)—White bordered reddish amaranth, center flushed gold.

ISO-NO-NAMI (Shallow Waves)—Fine porcelain-blue, blotched deeper, center rosy-lilac flushed with gold.



Iris Germanica—Pallida Dalmatica.

Iris Germanica - German Iris The “Fleur de Lis” of France

No other flower has so many combinations of color, especially of the delicate and unusual shades, and the name Rainbow Flower is most fitting. They are absolutely hardy, as beautiful in form, texture and coloring as any Orchid, and many are delightfully fragrant. They are not particular as to soil; will grow where anything will, but do better in well-drained locations. There is nothing prettier than this German Iris, blooming from May 10th to June 10th. The colors are gorgeous and they completely hide the plant. Be sure and plant some German Iris.

The German Iris can be sent either spring or fall. Order either time that you wish.

Prices—10 cents each, except where noted. The six choice varieties for 75 cents.

PALLIDA DALMATICA, or Heavenly Blue—Standards delicate lavender; falls clear deep lavender; flowers very large and extra fine. 25 cents.

HONORABILIS, or Sans Souci—Standards golden-yellow, falls rich mahogany-brown; very effective.

PURPLE PRINCE—Standards intense deep violet-blue; falls velvety dark purple; exceedingly rich and striking.

FLORENTINE—Creamy-white, faintly flushed lavender; fragrant and early. This is the Orris root of commerce, being used for the manufacture of toilet powder. The roots are delicately perfumed.

MADAME CHEREAU—Standards and falls white, elegantly frilled with a wide border of clear blue; very beautiful. 15 cents.

QUEEN OF MAY—A lovely shade of rosy-pink, tinted with lilac; beautiful. 15 cents.



Iris Kaempferi—Japanese Iris, Gekki-No-Nami

Springfield Own Root Quality Roses

As We See Ourselves

It is said that somewhere in the dusty archives of the past this saying occurs: "He that tootheth not his own horn, his horn shall not be tooted." Therefore we proceed to toot, and offer no apologies.

Springfield, Ohio, is the floral center of the world. It leads the globe in the growing and shipments of flowers of all kinds. Especially has its fame been emphasized by the production of **Own Root Roses**, until today everybody demands **Own Root Roses**. When you think of Roses, always think of Springfield **Own Root Quality Roses**. They will not disappoint, as they grow and bloom when others fail. No novice ever did succeed with budded Roses, nor ever will. It's a short story. Why, the most of you know, and it need not be repeated here.

Among the floral products that Springfield is famous for may be mentioned Bedding Plants of all kinds, Begonias, Chrysanthemums, Carnations, Cannas, Climbers, both tender and hardy, Camellias, Crocus, Clematis, Dahlias, Daisies, Ferns, Geraniums, Gladioli, Hydrangeas, Hibiscus, Hyacinths, Iris, Lilies, Narcissus, Peonies, Phlox, Perennials of all kinds, Roses of all varieties, both old and new, Climbing and Bush, Shrubbery, Tulips, Violets, etc. The above articles are mostly grown in Springfield. A few, such as Dutch Bulbs, etc., are bought and handled in large quantities. So it's a safe plan when you desire anything in the floral line to think of Springfield, Ohio.

As Others See Us

You have, no doubt, heard that self-praise is half scandal, so we will let others have the floor.

THE GOOD & REESE CO., Springfield, Ohio.

Dear Sirs:—I am sending you today the photos of Roses you asked for. I am very proud to know that you thought my Roses worthy of notice. Of course I love them so myself that I am really no fit judge. You said in your letter that "I must certainly have had a feast while they were blooming." I must tell you of the length of my feast; I have about fifteen hundred Roses in my garden all from Good & Reese. I have never bought a Rose elsewhere. These Roses gave me my first big picking the first week in May, and from May 1st until November 13th there was never a day that I couldn't pick from 10 to 100 dozen. I sell them at 75 cents per dozen. On August 31st, during our very hottest weather, I sold 108 dozen. I find your young Roses a superior product. Please accept the pictures with my compliments and best wishes. I am,

Sincerely your friend, MRS. HENRY MEINERT, "The Sycamores."

Marietta, Ga.

Gentlemen:—I feel as though I ought to praise your firm for being up to the standard in everything you advertise, so, therefore, I am not afraid to recommend you to anyone. It may be of interest to you to know that the Cochet set, Killarney and Blumenschmidt Roses, are in full bloom and doing excellent.

I bought them from you in early spring and they are now large bushes. Also my Begonias are beautiful—they could not be prettier. In fact, I have not lost anything that I ever purchased from you, with the exception of the Carnations, which I did not understand how to raise. With the Carnations I have left I intend to follow your instructions, and I know that I will succeed. I can not begin to thank you for the promptness and accuracy with which you fill my orders, no matter whether small or large. Am sending you a few names to whom you may send catalogues. They have large gardens. Hoping you succeed with your business, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

MRS. DAVID BRUNNER, 130 So. Olympia St.

New Orleans, La.

Gentlemen:—Received my 225 Roses all O. K. on January 27. From the time I sent the order until I got the Roses was only seven days, and I was very, very much pleased with them. They were the finest Roses I got from you, and they looked just like they had been put in the box when I received them. Yours very truly,
HARRY ADAMS.

If
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are
assured
of
Roses
to
cut
like
these



Write for Catalog of Everything You Need for the Garden. Write for it Today.



Would Not Such a Plant be a Joy Forever?

THE above picture was made from a photograph of a Tree Peony, grown in Springfield, Ohio. The blooms are extra large and appear earlier than the Chinensis section. See page twenty-one for further description and varieties of the Tree Peony.



"I felt as if the heavens had opened and
showed me a glimpse of the glories within"

Partial view of the magnificent Peony Farm of Good & Reese Co., Springfield, Ohio, with over a quarter million plants and more than a million blooms.